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HUSAK HOSTS 9 MAY RECEPTION AT PRAGUE CASTLE

LD092229 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, gave a reception in Prague Castle today to mark the national holidary of the CSSR, the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Taking part in the reception were: CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat members Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; CPCZ Central Committee department heads; leading secretaries of regional committees of the CPCZ; and other party officials.

Also present were representatives of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, the Slovak National Council, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government and the governments of the two national republics, representatives of political parties and social organizations of the National Front, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other political, public, and cultural figures. Also among the participants were heroes of socialist labor, national artists, scientists, and leading sportsmen.

The Czechoslovak representatives were congratulated on National Day by members of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by the party and government delegations of other fraternal socialist countries who took part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Also among the guests were members of the Soviet Army delegation led by Army General Vitaliy Shabanev, USSR deputy minister of defense; Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the Ministry of National Defense; Lieutenant General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Soviet Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia; a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations Abroad; and the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by Nikolay Sychev, first deputy chairman of the central leadership. Also present were representatives of diplomatic missions accredited to Czechoslovakia. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

VACLAVIK ADDRESS AT 9 MAY MILITARY PARADE

LD090924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0709 GMT 9 May 85

[Speech by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, at a military parade held in Prague to mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, citizens of the capital city of Prague and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, comrade members of the Armed Forces, dear foreign guests, dear Soviet friends:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the CSSR government, I congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army.

Forty years have already elapsed since the memorable days of May 1945 when the May uprising of the Czech people crowned many years of struggle by our nations, led by the Communist Party, against fascist tyranny, and when the victorious Soviet Army, with its large-scale "Operation Prague" brought the liberation of Czechoslovakia to its conclusion. On 9 May 1945, World War II came to an end on the European Continent. Progressive people the world over mark it as Victory Day. That day also heralded a new era in our national history. We will never forget the bravery and heroism the Czechoslovak people demonstrated, and the enormous sacrifices they made in the underground home resistance, in partisan units, on World War II fronts, and in Nazi concentration camps.

The entire progressive world recalls with gratitude that it was the Soviet Union which made the decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism. Its victory in the Great Patriotic War was the result of the enormous political and organizational work of the CPSU, proof of its mobilizing and inspirational policy, the moral-political unity of the Soviet people, and the great militant force, military mastery, and mass heroism of the Soviet Army. Before the entire world it demonstrated the invincibility, vitality, and superiority of the socialist social system. With profound respect we bow before the memory of Soviet heroes who laid down their lives for our freedom. We recall once again that in the joint struggles against fascism, friendship between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was sealed for ever. The slogan "With the Soviet Union forever and never otherwise" came into existence during these struggles, and will remain in the consciousness of our people forever.

This firm alliance was a mainstay for us in the class struggle in the period of 1945-48; we drew from it our strength in the construction and defense of socialism, and in it lies the guarantee of our security and independence, and certitude of our future.

(?Our alliance and) cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact member-states are of great significance in the present time when, owing to the most reactionary forces of the ruling circles of the United States and its NATO allies, international tension has grown to an unprecedented level. The United States and NATO, in their efforts to gain military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact states, are stepping up their feverish arms buildup. They are developing and putting into production new weapons of mass destruction. They are preparing themselves for waging war in space and are destabilizing the international situation. They are systematically creating flash points of military conflict in various parts of the world. Imperialism has stepped up its subversive activity against the socialist states. It is intensifying its economic expansionism and blackmailing of nations. We are encountering attempts to revise the results of World War II, manifestations of revanchism in Western countries.

The CSSR cannot look idly at these developments. History has taught us that we must be vigilant, must ensure the defense of all gains and values created by the working people, and that it is necessary to strive resolutely to avert war.

The socialist states are profoundly convinced that despite the complexity of the international situation it is possible to resolve all problems of the present in a peaceful way.

The recent meeting of the highest party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states reaffirmed that the countries of the socialist community are ready to implement extensive measures to strengthen confidence between states with different social systems and to create international relations on the basis of equality and equal security. In this they are proceeding from the reality of life and are not striving to gain military superiority. At the same time, as the aforementioned meeting also confirmed, while the threat exists from the side of the imperialist, aggressive NATO bloc, it is our duty to do everything possible to ensure that the Warsaw Pact continues to be a reliable defensive shield of the socialist commuiity, and a means of averting nuclear war and strengthening international security.

In line with the construction of a developed socialist society, we will therefore strengthen the defense capability of the socialist state and increase the comprehensive preparedness of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces. The CSSR is a firm link of the defensive, internationalist alliance of the fraternal socialist states, the Warsaw Pact, the 30th anniversary of which we will soon be marking. We will strengthen the unity of this alliance, increase the active contribution of Czechoslovakia in the fulfillment of all tasks that flow from the joint interest of the friendly states, and contribute to perfecting political, economic, ideological, and military cooperation.

Esteemed comrades, dear fellow citizens, the four decades of peaceful construction of our homeland justify our pride in work done and the profound and truly revolutionary transformations in the life of our nations. The CSSR is a consolidated, politically stable, and economically advanced state. We are successfully implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. We welcome the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army with a good balance sheet of our work. The Czechoslovak People's Army, the National Security Corps, the Interior Ministry troops and, side by side with them the People's Militias, are honorably discharging their tasks.

In firm unity with the working people and thanks to the continuous care of the CPCZ and the CSSR Government, the Czechoslovak Armed Forces are ready, along with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, above all with the Soviet Army, to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty in the defense of the socialist homeland and socialism at any time.

The results attained oblige us all to accomplish successfully in the period ahead the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The prime issue is to strengthen further the positive trends of the development of society, promote more resolutely the factors of intensification, in particular by applying the findings of scientific and technological development and ensuring thrift at all times. Only the conscientious work of workers, farmers, the intelligentsia, members of the Armed Forces, of all of us, will improve our life. It is also important that the entire educational system reinforces active socialist patriotism and internationalism, which leads to a respect for labor, and that it contributes effectively to the strengthening of socialist morality, order, and discipline.

Esteemed fellow citizens and comrades, I thank you sincerely on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the CSSR Government for your selfless work in the construction and defense of our socialist homeland. I wish you further successes in your creative work for the benefit of socialism, progress, and peace. I wish you great joy and contentment, sound health, and personal happiness.

Long live the CSSR. Glory to the Czechoslovak working people and their Armed Forces. Long live the Soviet Union and its glorious Leninist Communist Party, the fraternal Soviet people, and their heroic Army, our liberator. [applause]

Long live the revolutionary vanguard of the working people and the leading force of our society -- the CPCZ. [applause, shouts of "hurrah"]

## BRATISLAVA 9 MAY FESTIVITIES, SPEECHES REPORTED

### Leaders at Festive Session

LD091412 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] A festive session of the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak SR National Front Central Committee, the Slovak National Council and the Slovak SR government to mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, was held in Bratislava today.

The places of honour in the festively decorated Concert Hall of Czechoslovak Radio were taken by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak SR National Front, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Ladislav Abraham, Ignac Janak, Elena Litvajova, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka, and Miroslav Valek; other representatives of the social and public life in Slovakia; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Lieutenant General Josef Hrebik, commander of the Eastern Military District; representatives of the People's Militias; and long-term meritorious members of the Communist Party.

Also present was Yuriy Kandalov, USSR consul general in Bratislava, and heads of other consulates of the socialist countries in Bratislava.

Following the national anthems of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, the festive session was opened by Comrade Peter Colotka. He stressed that 9 May 1945 held a special place in the historical development of the life of our nations because for our state it amounted to the beginning of a new and revolutionary people's democratic course and a firm friendship with the Soviet people. It was a course which led us, via socialist transformation, to the current stage of constructing advanced socialism in our country and a stage when our international security is permanently ensured.

This was followed by a speech by comrade Jozef Lenart.

## Lenart Address

LD092106 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 9 May 85

[Speech by CSSR Presidium member Jozef Lenart, at 9 May commemorative session in Bratislava to mark VE Day -- live]

[Excerpt] Comrades! As more and more time passes since World War II, the more clearly we can see and appreciate the worldwide historical importance of the victory of the USSR and its allies over fascist Germany, that glorious victory that defended the freedom and independence of the USSR, the first country of socialism that brought freedom to nations oppressed by fascism, created conditions for revolutionary changes in the world, and which is also a reliable basis for the present-day struggles for peace and progress. It is therefore only natural that progressive people and entire nations come back to this landmark in European and world development. Again and again we ponder the causes, progress, results and lessons of World War II, and they are even more important because there exist forces that are preparing a new, even more terrible disaster and would like the horrors and sufferings of the past war and those who caused it to be forgotten. And it is especially today, when the aggressiveness of these circles is threatening the very existence of mankind, that it is especially improtant, as a lesson and a warning, to recall the history of the birth of World War II. Nations cannot and must not forget the greatness of the heroism shown by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. It was an unparalleled heroism, bravery and self-sacrifice of Soviet soldiers at the fronts and of Soviet partisans in occupied territories. It was an exceptional working effort and devotion in the rear. It was an ardent devotion of Soviet people to the sacred cause of the socialist homeland that prepared the defeat of Nazi troops. Nations must never forget the 20 million Soviet people who lost their lives for the freedom of their country and the freedom of other nations. The just character of the Soviet side of the war and the victories of its armies were important impulses to the still broader and broader wave of the national liberation movement in countries oppressed by Nazi Germany. This was the case in all of Europe and in the Czech lands and Slovakia. The fact that they never came to terms with the Munich diktat and the Nazi occupation and oppression was proof of the political and moral maturity of our nations. Led by the working class and its communist party from the very beginning, they fought for the renewal of the Czechoslovak Republic. With each victory of the Soviet Army, the effectiveness of the anti-fascist struggle increased and its forms developed into a nationwide armed phenomenon. And it is on this occasion that we want to stress the important role of the anti-fascist struggle of oppressed nations as one of the sources of victory over German fascism. When we appreciate in this way the participation of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and all oppressed nations in the struggle against fascism, we are aware that without the USSR, without the unstoppable advance of its Army, which tied up and decimated the majority of Wehrmacht forces, there would be not such a mass and successful struggle of oppressed nations. Yes, even there where the Soviet Army was not directly present, where Soviet soldiers do not sleep forever, their presence was felt. Their victories were felt in the Balkans, Western Europe, Scandinavia and in the Far East. The American newspaper NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE in 1945 wrote rightly: The Red Army has practically become the liberator of Europe and half the world in the sense that without this Army and the vast sacrifices brought by Russian people, the liberation from the terrible yoke of Nazism would be simply impossible."

That is the experience, that is the conviction of millions of people. We rightly say that from the first hour of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Union fought not only for itself but for all nations.

We rightly say that Stalingrad decided the fate of humanity -- that was where the plans for Nazi enslavement of nations collapsed; that was where the so-called new Nazi regime with its concentration camps, gas chambers, burning furnaces and cruel slavery crashed to the ground; and that was when the nations saw the humanitarian face and foundation of the USSR, the character of the society liberated from exploitation that gave its material and spiritual potential for the service of man, for the service of humanity.

In our minds and hearts we will always have the living reality that the culminating acts of the national liberation struggle were linked with the victorious advance of the Soviet Army. In the Slovak national uprising and in the May uprising of the Czech people our nations who rose up in armed struggle against fascist Germany went to meet the Soviet Army so that they would make their own contribution to their freedom and thus create the possibility for building a new socially and nationally just Czechoslovakia. We Czechs and Slovaks will never forget that just as the Soviet Army came to help the Slovak national uprising with its famous Carpathian-Dukla operations, so it was the same Army which through its Prague Operation saved our battling Prague from destruction and killing.

In the declaration with which the CPCZ turned to our people in the unforgettable spring of 1945, it states: "Thanks to the Soviet Army, thanks to the USSR, the long and difficult national liberation struggle is crowned with victory. We are free once again. We will prove that we deserve this freedom. And our people want to and must prove it by learning to manage themselves and public things for the benefit of the whole, for our nations and states." Now after 4 decades, we say with certainty that this conviction was fulfilled. In our country we achieved that which whole generations dreamed of and fought for, we have built a people's democratic and progressive social system. We have changed our homeland, we have transformed the CSSR into an economically and culturally advanced country in which socialism has won once and for all. [applause]

Our people live without the repression of exploitation and unemployment. Under conditions of social justice and a secure perspective for all citizens, for our nations and nationalities, we have clear proof that the working people of the CSSR under the leadership of their Communist Party have fully proved themselves to be wise managers, farsighted rulers of their homeland. Among the historical achievements of socialism in our joint homeland are the fraternal relations of the Czech and Slovak nations and our nationalities. Their development proves that only in conditions of socialism is it possible to solve realistically the nationalities question and implement relations of mutual trust and cooperation between nations. For our entire state a significant fact is that Slovakia contributes ever more to the development of a united Czechoslovak economy and the whole of society.

In the 4 years of this 5-year plan, 38.4 percent of the overall state growth of the social product was created in Slovakia, 53.3 percent of growth in general engineering, 43.4 percent in the electrotechnical industry, 36.4 percent in the growth in agriculture, 33.7 percent in construction. The share in the growth of the national income was 46.9 percent. When we speak about this exceptional progress in Slovakia and all of the CSSR we often hear that this is a result of some sort of natural development in time. But we know that the backwardness of Slovakia was not just washed away by time, that there is no new age that cures the ills of a society by ridding it of exploitation. We can see this in the current life of many nations whose members traveled with our ancestors on their search for work and bread abroad.

We know that the great historical changes of our nation and country are the work of socialism, the representative of which has been and still is the working class in an alliance with peasants and intelligentsia headed by the Communist Party. The historical changes are at the same time the result of the correct application of the principles of proletarian internationalism, comradely cooperation of both our nations and all nationalities. And on this occasion too, we express our gratitude to the Czech working class and Czech people for their fraternal help in the building of new Slovakia. [appluase]

Our respect and gratitude goes to all workers, peasants and members of intelligentsia, communist and nonparty members who by their devoted work participated in the pioneering work and fulfilled the heritage of the national liberation struggle.

Esteemed comrades! Our party and the whole society are now stepping up efforts for the successful fulfillment of the line of the 16th congress, put into a concrete form in the program of the economic and social development and in the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We are encouraged above all by the results of the past 2 years when we renewed the dynamics of the growth of industrial production, increased the agricultural output and achieved greater growth in the national income. A new positive fact is that the tempo of the growth of the social product and the national income are being balanced and the share of production consumption is being reduced. These first steps in the change towards intensive development are proving that the strategic line of the party is correct and that we are able to implement it -- and that it is in our power to achieve even greater national income. We can see this because the results that we have achieved do not yet correspond to our objective needs and the real possibilities. When we emphasize the necessity of the faster growth of the national income as the expression of the newly created utility values, we proceed from the vital interest of the further development of our society, from the better satisfaction of the needs of working people and all citizens. By this we are at the same time creating conditions for the faster applications of new technologies and the higher contributions to scientific-technological development. And this growth contributes to the strengthening of the defense capability of the Republic.

This requirement that applies nationwide -- the need to speed up the dynamics of creation of the national income -- is even more urgent for us in Slovakia because the creation of national income per worker in the economic sphere is still lower than that in the Czech SR. And it is namely this fact that requires us to advance in a short time more significantly in increasing the efficiency and output of the Slovakia economy. This requires the fuller and more purposeful utilization of all resources at our disposal, to overcome the losses of some projects and products, waste of resources and low demand, which manifest themselves in satisfaction with achieved results, with the so-called objectivization of shortcomings, and relying on social resources. And this requires, above all, a faster discovery, creation and utilization of new highly effective resources. We have to increase much more purposefully and faster the share of products of high technical standard and quality. If we want, and this is our goal, to improve the standard of living of the population, in the Eighth 5-Year Plan we have to resolutely ensure the 3.5 percent growth in Slovakia. It is namely to this end that we have to change the approach of senior officials and orient them more significantly to intensification factors, to a fuller utilization of the scientific-technological development and advantages of the socialist economic integrations. And in this respect we also have to perfect management and planning and strengthen further the initiative and responsibility of the self-financing sphere, rewarding only according to merit, and strengthen organization and discipline in all places of work.

In this struggle we rely very much on such effective and irreplaceable forces as voluntary initiative and the socialist competition of working people.

From this rostrum we greet warmly all those who, by the fulfillment of their pledges in honor of this glorious jubilee, are contributing to the improvement of quality, efficiency and profitability.

The main point of departure for us is knowledge of the laws and principles of socialism that in its mature stage opens new possibilities and advantages, even though they may not always be immediately recognized. We must study these laws in more depth, become familiar with them, and use this understanding in practice. The last session of the CPSU Central Committee, the significant and stimulating speech by the General Secretary Comrade Gorbachev, demonstrate with new force how Soviet Communists strive for such a creative, truly Leninist solution to problems of the advancement of society. Its point of departure is the horizon of developed socialism. It links the communist perspective with the reality of today and aims toward the achievement of a new qualitative level of society in the widest possible sense of the word.

It is a matter of solving many key questions. It concerns the planning of the national economy that must be continually perfected as a great advantage of socialism by making use of the findings of computer technology and the system of contractual interrelations. It concerns remuneration where we must not pass over this stage, but consistently and strictly implement bonuses on the basis of precise evidence and measurement of the results of the work of collectives and individuals. It concerns the perfecting of the whole economic mechanism so that it can significantly accelerate the development of production forces. But it is not just a matter of development of production forces. It is a matter of perfecting production relations and social relations as a whole. Connected with this is the need to perfect the running of the socialist state and democracy, self-management, and all parts of the political system. The Central Committee of the CPCZ calls on the entire management sphere, scientists, officials, social organizations and a wide circle of workers to look for and implement such creative approaches. We have a great need for such approaches at all levels, in all areas of the life of society.

Allow me to say from this platform that the people of Slovakia, the workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia, the older and the younger generations, will do everything so that we can raise the work created up until now even further. This work is the result of the united work and joint effort of Czechs and Slovaks and the members of the nationalities. During this anniversary, we feel the importance of the qualitatively new, truly comradely relations of our nations and nationalities even more deeply, relations that are more and more entwined with mutual respect, fraternal cooperation and international help. We express our determination to defend, continually deepen and strengthen these relations as one of the fundamental pillars of the unity and strength of the Republic. We will make every effort to ensure that our native Slovakia will contribute in an even more fruitful and effective way to the flourishing of our dear Czechoslovak socialist homeland. [applause]

## Military Parade Held

LD091604 [Editorial Report] Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak at 0930 GMT on 9 May carries a broadcast by reporters Ladislav Balko and Ivan Mjartan describing the military parade held in Bratislava to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

According to the reporters, the parade marched along Bajkal Street under the command of Lieutenant General Zdenek Sedlacek, deputy commander of the Eastern Military District, having started at 0900 GMT with a flyover of MI-8 helicopters carrying flags. The reporters list in the reviewing stand: CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Front Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other party and state representatives of the Slovak SR.

At the start of the parade Lieutenant General Jozsef Hrebik, commander of the Eastern Military District, receives a report from the commander of the parade, the reporters state, adding that afterwards the two men reviewed the assembled troops and congratulated them on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

The reporters continue: "In an address delivered afterwards Comrade Hrebik stressed that all progressive mankind celebrates 9 May as a victory day along with the nations of the Soviet Union. The defeat of Hitlerite Germany means nations were saved from a fascist yoke. Comrade Hrebik paid tribute to the decisive contribution by the Soviet Union in the struggles against fascism in which friendship between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was born and steeled forever. At the end of his speech the commander of the Eastern Military District singled out the loyalty of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces to the cause of the working class and the policy of the CPCZ and their readiness to serve their own people."

Among the guests, the reporters note, were Yuriy Kandalov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava, Lieutenant General Georgiy (Chuykov), representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the Eastern Military District, and other guests.

Describing the parade, the reporters state that it was headed by a rifle division unit followed by formations composed of cadets from higher military schools -- the Klement Gottwald Political Academy in Bratislava, the Slovak National Uprising High Air Force School in Kosice, and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship High Military Technical School in Liptovsky Mikulas. Next came a formation composed of cadets of secondary military schools from Martin and Liptovsky Mikulas.

The reporters observe that six combat Mi-24 helicopters made a fly over, heralding the entry of a motor-rifle division which included members of the unit of the hero of the Soviet Union, Captain Jan Nalepka. Their combat vehicles enable the infantry to cover great distances and ensure resolute and timely actions of troops in combat situations, they say.

They continue: After six supersonic MIG-21 and SU-7 aircraft roared over Bajkal Street, there was a marchpast of the motor-rifle regiment, followed by a strike force of the Czechoslovak Army, tank units represented by the formation bearing the name of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship riding on T-72 tanks, followed by artillery units, engineering and missile troops, and a final flyover by fighters.

The parade became a demonstration of the unity of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the working people and manifested the will of our Armed Forces to be a reliable instrument of the working class in defending socialist gains in our homeland, the reporters conclude.

## USSR'S DOLGIKH'S ACTIVITIES, DEPARTURE REPORTED

### Awards Friendship Group

LD081757 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Vladimir Dolgikh, head of the Soviet party and staff delegation, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today in Prague presented the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association. This high Soviet state distinction was awarded to the association by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the great contribution it has made to consolidating and developing friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples and to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the organized movement of the Czechoslovak public for friendship with the Soviet Union.

The ceremony was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee; Lubomir Prochazka, director of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and Vaclav David, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association Central Committee, along with other memmbers of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association Central Committee Presidium and of the Czech and Slovak Central Committees of the association.

### Attends Anniversary Gala

LD090056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] A gala evening took place today in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague to mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Taking part were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, and chairman of the National Front Central Committee, and other representatives. Among the guests was the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, headed by Comrade Vladimir Dolgikh, and also party and government delegations of other fraternal countries.

The gala evening was a tribute to the unbreakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, to socialism, and peace.

### Departs 9 May

LD092132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] A party and staff delegation of the Soviet Union led by Comrade Vladimir Dolgikh left Prague for Moscow today. The delegation attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation movement of Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army.

The Soviet guests were seen off at the Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives.

COMMITTEES HEAR CHNOUPEK ON PACT EXTENSION BILL

LD072335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The foreign and defense and security committees of the Chamber of the Nations and the Chamber of the People, at a joint meeting in Prague today, discussed a government bill presented to the Federal Assembly with regard to approving the protocol on extending the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed on 26 April in Warsaw. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, in explaining the bill noted that the Warsaw Pact has been and continues to be a source of constructive initiatives aiming at detente and the reduction of the arms buildup and at developing all-European cooperation. Its growing contribution to international relations positively influences the general international political atmosphere. In the discussion, the deputies noted that extending the validity of the Warsaw Pact in the current complex international situation amounts to an exceptionally important political act ensuring the future security of not only the socialist community.

The foreign and defense and security committees of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations recommended to the Federal Assembly that it express its unanimous agreement with the protocol on extending the duration of the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

JAKES RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CELEBRATIONS

LD091916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague today from Moscow. It attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

The delegation was met at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

ORTEGA MEETS WITH LEADERS; U.S. POLICY CONDEMNED

Meets With Honecker

LD091829 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Daniel Ortega member of the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, held official talks today in the presence of officials from the two countries.

During their discussions in the State Council building, Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega paid tribute to the trusting cooperation between the SED and the FSLN and the high level of relations between the GDR and the Republic of Nicaragua.

Erich Honecker spoke about the diverse activities and initiatives of the working people of the GDR in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. In this connection he referred to the citizens' great efforts to mark the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi tyranny, and to further strengthen the GDR.

Erich Honecker paid great tribute to the self-sacrificing struggle of the Nicaraguan people in the construction of a new democratic order and in defense of their achievements.

Daniel Ortega spoke about the consequences of the United States' undeclared war against his country and the resolute struggle of the people of Nicaragua under the leadership of Nicaragua's avante-garde party, the FSLN, in defense of national independence and for consolidation of the anti-imperialist democratic achievements. Aware of its sovereign rights and its responsibility to the people, the government will continue to do its utmost to effectively counter attacks by the counterrevolution and its accomplices.

Daniel Ortega expressed the deep gratitude of the Nicaraguan people for the extensive assistance given by the GDR to the Sandinist popular revolution.

The partners in the talk expressed firm determination -- in view of the complicated and tense international situation and together with the USSR, the other socialist countries, and all democratic forces -- to establish a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. They described the safeguarding of peace as the supreme dictate. They called for an end to the arms race on earth and its prevention in space. It is necessary for all states to turn to constructive and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega stressed that the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons is of the greatest importance. In this connection they expressed full support for the initiatives and proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

One of the chief topics in the exchange of views was the current situation in Central America and the Caribbean. The two statesmen most strongly condemned the United States' interference in the region, which is contrary to international law. They demanded an end to this dangerous policy toward Nicaragua and Cuba and an immediate halt to all support for counterrevolutionary groups. Erich Honecker emphatically supported Nicaragua's demand for an immediate lifting of the U.S. trade embargo.

Daniel Ortega reaffirmed his government's firm will to continue to support all international efforts, including the activity of the Contadora Group, to bring about a just political settlement of the problems in Central America.

Erich Honecker assured Daniel Ortega of the GDR's continued firm friendship and active solidarity in its struggle to continue the work of national and democratic construction. He promised full support for efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the Central America conflict and expressly welcomed the activities of the Contadora Group that serve this goal. In this connection he spoke in favor of a resumption of the bilateral talks with Nicaragua in Manzanillo that were broken off by the United States.

Taking part in the talk, which was held in a cordial and trusting atmosphere, were for the GDR: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

For the Republic of Nicaragua: Henry Ruiz, member of the National Directorate of the FSLN and minister of foreign cooperation; Miguel D'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs; Joaquin Cuadra, chief of staff of the Sandinist People's Army; Jacinto Suarez, member of the National Assembly; Rosario Murillo, chairman of the Sandinist Cultural Workers' Association; and Rodrigo Cardenal, Nicaraguan ambassador to the GDR.

## Leaders Attend Ortega Banquet

LD091626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] Berlin 9 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave a banquet Thursday in honor of Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua. Taking part in this were members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer; members of the SED Central Committee Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Margot Honecker, minister of public education; Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; as well as other personalities. Present were the members of the party and state delegation led by Daniel Ortega.

On their arrival in front of the Palace Unter den Linden, several thousand Berliners gave a spirited reception to Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega. Cheers resounded. Posters read: "Long live the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and Nicaragua" and "Greetings to the brave people of Nicaragua."

## Honecker Toast

LD091849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Berlin 9 May (ADN) -- At the start of his toast at today's banquet for Daniel Ortega, Erich Honecker welcomed the Nicaraguan president and the members of his delegation most warmly.

Erich Honecker then said: In you we welcome the representatives of the heroic people of Nicaragua, who with the overthrow of the hated Somoza dictatorship almost 6 years ago set a milestone in the struggle of the peoples for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress and for attaining their full national identity and sovereignty.

With admiration and sympathy, the GDR is following the sacrificial struggle of the people of Nicaragua, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], for the country's national and democratic renewal. In accordance with the spirit and purpose of its "historic program" of 1969, the FSLN is striding resolutely forward in alliance with all democratic forces along the mapped-out path and is resisting all attempts at disruption by internal and external reaction.

The successes achieved over the past 6 years, whether in the field of health service and education or in other efforts to make daily life worth living for the broadest sections of the population, deserve great respect. Developments in Nicaragua are proof of the ability of a people to take their fate into their own hands, to establish a social order chosen by them, and to declare a resolute struggle against uncertainty and want, which so far have been their constant companions.

The deeply democratic nature of the political system of the new Nicaragua was confirmed last November by the first free and democratic elections in the country's history, from which you, dear Comrade Daniel Ortega, emerged as president of the entire people of Nicaragua. We would like to now congratulate you most warmly.

The world is witness to the machinations of reactionary forces which, with a policy of military and economic threat and blackmail, are making a hopeless but dangerous attempt to halt social progress in Nicaragua and to turn back the wheel of history. Adherence to this policy is illustrated by the total trade and economic blockade recently imposed on Nicaragua by the United States. It is a policy which grossly violates all basic principles of international and human rights. Such interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua is the real cause for the present exacerbation of the crisis situation in Central America, which fills us, too, with great concern and alarm.

A constantly growing international front against interventionist policy in Central America has formed. Presidents and heads of government, especially in Latin America, are speaking out strongly and demanding respect for the right to self-determination of the peoples of the region and a solution of their problems by peaceful means along the path of negotiations. The activities of the Contadora Group, which we too support, are aimed in this direction.

The GDR has frequently expressed its stance on the situation in Central America, and especially on Nicaragua. Let me again reaffirm that the undeclared war against the Sandinist people's power and the constant outside interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua must cease. There must be an end to all political, material, and military support for counterrevolutionary groups.

The GDR strongly supports a peaceful resolution of the conflict situation in Central America. This is possible if there is strict observance of the principles of international law and of the free self-determination of the peoples, of the ban on intervention, and of respect for sovereignty and the renunciation of force. This is why we actively support all Nicaragua's initiatives which aim at a political resolution of the problems in Central America and the relevant efforts of the Contadora Group.

Dear Comrade Daniel Ortega, these May days have special significance.

You said in our talk earlier that we have undertaken particular activities in these May days. These activities have kept us young. In these May days there was a great movement of the popular masses in the GDR for strengthening worker and peasant power and for maintaining peace. This has also strengthened us personally.

Forty years ago yesterday the worst of all wars so far -- World War II, unleashed by Hitlerite fascism -- ended in Europe. Thanks to the heroic struggle of the anti-Hitler coalition, above all the USSR, the flag of victory could be raised here in Berlin. It proclaimed the liberation of the German people, too.

Today, when world peace is again threatened, the chief lessons of World War II and the legacy of antifascism are more topical than ever; and the questions of war and peace have now acquired a nuclear dimension. Already there are plans for "star wars", for the extension of the arms race to space; therefore, no task can be more important than that of safeguarding peace. The common sense of the peaceful coexistence of the peoples and states must gain the upper hand.

Negotiating proposals which take account of the most important principle, that of equality and equal security for all sides, have been offered. The latest proposals of the USSR, which have been submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are a renewed appeal from Moscow for averting the danger of a nuclear war, for the consolidation of general security, and for safeguarding a stable peace. Anyone who is interested in peaceful coexistence of the peoples can only respond positively to these constructive proposals.

The GDR agrees with them in their entirety. It will continue to make its contribution to the solution of international problems, to the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism, and to holding political dialogue with all forces interested in peace.

We were able to note with satisfaction during our talk that relations between our two parties and peoples have developed and are visibly expanding and deepening. Your visit has lent fresh impulse to this cooperation and we will work jointly on implementation of the agreements reached.

In the GDR, solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution is firmly rooted. At the militant demonstrations for 1 May the call "Hands off Nicaragua!" rang out a thousandfold. We raise our voices strongly so that the Nicaraguan people can make use of their right to self-determination without hindrance. We will continue in both word and deed to express our internationalist solidarity with Nicaragua.

## Ortega Toast

LD092007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 May (ADN) -- The Nicaraguan head of state in his toast expressed thanks for the attention paid to the delegation in the GDR so far. Daniel Ortega continued:

We are deeply satisfied to be able to speak once again with the GDR party and state leadership to be able to welcome friends, and to discuss questions which are of mutual interest to our peoples, namely questions of peace and constructing a new life.

To visit the GDR is for us always a reason for special pleasure because we are firmly convinced that the meetings between friends are always a source of strength and stimulation, especially when the imperialist enemies are about to destroy our main achievements. Our arrival coincides with the period when the European peoples, especially the socialist community, celebrate the 40th anniversary of the smashing of fascism -- an event of world historic import.

During the war the European peoples offered tough resistance to fascism, and the German Communists fought in the very hell of fascism. Many of them lost their lives to those now honored by Reagan in the name of reconciliation and forgiveness. Hitler's endeavor to destroy the German antifascists was, however, not crowned by success, for after the Soviet victory, after the liberation through the Red Army, these came together and founded in 1946 the SED. As the representation of the ideals of the German workers movement whose inspired teacher was born here, the GDR is pursuing a foreign policy for disarmament and peace, against the nuclear arms race and its extension to space. The Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government and people of Nicaragua welcome this principled attitude of the SED and the GDR, and we support the peace initiatives of Comrade Gorbachev and the Geneva talks.

The Nicaraguan people, who, with the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution, gained their freedom at the cost of the lives of 50,000 of its best sons and daughters, is waging further victorious battles against imperialism, which demands of us daily major sacrifices not only of invaluable lives of fighters as well as defenseless old men, women, and children, but also of values which the people created in untiring and selfless work in more than 5 years of national renewal.

The whole foreign policy of the North American administration has lately been aimed at evoking the danger of a nuclear war. The force of its murderous hatred has been unleashed against Nicaragua for a long time. All its proposals, also those in disguise, aim at forcing us to our knees, at bringing our heroic people to capitulation. At present our revolution is standing its most difficult test, and it defies military aggression on all its frontiers, defies economic and political destabilization.

We are convinced that we shall be victorious, thanks to the determination of our people and the solidarity of our brothers and friends. We therefore support the Contadora Group and the dialogue of Manzanillo. We therefore strengthen our links with those peoples and governments who hold out their fraternal hand. At the same time, Nicaragua is defending her right to decide her own fate, freely and in full command. It is obvious that in Latin America the Latin American peoples see revolutionary Nicaragua as the most important defender of the right to self-determination vis-a-vis imperialism. The remarkable and cordial reception shown to the Nicaraguan delegation in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil is clear proof of this.

We could add that there is a growing awareness in Latin America that the United States is not only systematically violating the fundamental rules of international coexistence but is also trying to legitimize this procedure by announcing a new doctrine which is to be used to undermine and destroy current international law.

This is a question which we intend to raise at the impending U.N. General Assembly, that General Assembly which will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the UN's founding.

Comrade Honecker, you spoke about the efforts undertaken by the GDR, about those undertaken by the young people in everyday life and in defense of the achievements.

We would like to congratulate the workers, the working people in the GDR, the youngsters, and the women on their work and struggle, for, by working and fighting thus, they are at the same time defending peace and exercising solidarity with our people. The GDR, citadel of peace and internationalist solidarity, has furnished repeated proof of her militant and timely support for our people since their victory. We can therefore say that the GDR, together with the other fraternal countries, stands in the front line of solidarity with our revolution.

## Ortega Press Conference

LD100959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- The talks with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership centered on the common concern for peace, a topic important to all of mankind. This was said by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, at an international press conference in Berlin today.

Speaking to numerous journalists from international news agencies, press representatives, and radio and television reporters, the president stressed the usefulness of the talks. He voiced his great recognition for the solidarity of the people of the GDR with the people of Nicaragua.

In an opening statement, Daniel Ortega said that his country had once again affirmed support for all peace intiatives, particularly those emanating from the socialist community. He particularly stressed the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The talks also dealt with the struggle of the Latin American peoples and their development efforts. The U.S. aggression against Nicaragua was also discussed. Technical, commercial, and economic cooperation was discussed between his delegation and the representatives of the GDR. Nicaragua thanks the people of the GDR, the president said, for their support in the struggle against the U.S. blockade, against the attempt to starve the Nicaraguan people. Afterwards, Daniel Ortega answered journalists' questions.

## HONECKER ATTENDS SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD082312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The victory over Hitlerite fascism led to fundamental social and political changes for all of mankind. Bearing in mind the enormously high price which the peoples had to pay for this, the USSR is doing everything possible to secure peace. This was said by USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov in Berlin today at a reception to mark the 40th anniversary of the destruction of Hitler fascism.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, other members of the party and state leadership, the USSR party and state delegation currently staying in Berlin, and other personalities from home and abroad accepted his invitation to visit the Soviet Embassy.

The GDR plays an important part in consolidating the positions of socialism and securing peace in Europe, the ambassador said in a toast. He congratulated friends in the GDR on the joint holiday.

JOINT DIRECTIVE FOR 1986 ECONOMIC PLAN, BUDGET

AU060631 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Apr 85 pp 9-11

["Joint Directive of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, and the FDGB National Executive Committee for Drafting the 1986 Economic Plan and State Budget"]

[Text] The drafting of the 1986 economic plans in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, institutions, and the local and central state organizations, and the comprehensive discussion of its targets and tasks are fully marked by the great and comprehensive work of the SED and all the GDR people for the worthy preparation of the 11th SED Congress. Proceeding from the fundamental orientations given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the ninth SED Central Committee session and at the consultation of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with the kreis leadership first secretaries, the drafting of the 1986 plan is aimed at further universally strengthening the GDR, the first worker-peasant state on German soil, and at thus making a substantial contribution to the safeguarding of peace.

Contents and goals of the drafting of the 1986 economic plan are determined by the principle "High performances to the benefit of the people and for peace -- forward to the 11th SED Congress!" [Preceding slogan published in boldface]

To this end it is necessary to mobilize all forces in socialist competition and to broadly promote political engagement, high readiness for performance, and creative and resourceful actions by the working people.

The time-tested policy of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy, through which the working people repeatedly experience the fact that everything to which they devote their creativeness and industriousness benefits them, is consistently being continued. With their high performances the working people themselves are creating the starting basis for the social developments which the 11th SED Congress will discuss and decide on. The determination of the GDR working people to achieve in 1985 optimal performances for the universal strengthening of the GDR constitutes an essential prerequisite for working out ambitious and at the same time realistic plans for 1986. Thus, the GDR people at the same time pay the best tribute to the historical liberation action of the Soviet Army and support the USSR's decisive contribution to preventing a nuclear inferno.

The fundamental goal consists of very consistently carrying on the main task of the unity of economic and social policy and in embarking on the road of comprehensive intensification, and in making a large contribution to this end through achievements in research, engineering, and technology. In full compliance with the requirements of the new phase of economic strategy, it is necessary through high performance and efficiency targets to create a solid starting position for the further stable and dynamic development of the GDR national economy in the 5-year-period 1986-1990. The input-output ratio needs to be made still more favorable. The yardstick for raising the quality and efficiency of work in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions is the initiatives of those collectives which in preparation for the 11th party congress have set for themselves particularly high targets in order to accelerate the pace of labor productivity; to cut the production input and production costs more than average; to make the substantial state-owned basic assets still more effective through modernization and the more efficient use of time; to put investment projects with a high useful effect punctually into operation; and thus to turn out and supply to the market more new products with modern technologies in the economically most efficient manner and in line with existing demand.

In order to utilize the performance and efficiency reserves, it is above all necessary in the process of plan drafting to broadly apply performance comparison as the fundamental method for the political direction of economic processes. Everywhere the best experiences in the socialist competition in honor of the 11th party congress must be comprehensively and creatively generalized and applied.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR Council of Ministers, and the FDGB National Executive Committee consider it a primary aim in drafting the 1986 economic plan and state budget to concentrate management activity in the state and economy primarily on ensuring that:

-- the commitments adopted vis-a-vis the party for overfulfilling the 1985 economic plan and for the militant program in preparation for the 11th SED Congress are honorably fulfilled;

-- through new progress in the intensification of production, especially through a higher economic contribution of science and technology, through the intensified development and utilization of domestic raw materials, and generally through a higher refinement of raw materials and other materials, more finished goods are turned out to supply the population, to develop the national economy, and to fulfill foreign trade tasks;

-- the production profile is shaped in compliance with the demands of the population, the economy, and the GDR's foreign trade partners, utilizing the latest findings of scientific-technical progress and ensuring that the renewal of production is accelerated;

-- productivity and production efficiency are further increased through the most efficient use of all available funds.

Development of the GDR capital of Berlin as the political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR is to be continued in 1986 according to plan. An important task in this context is to strengthen industrial efficiency, the building industry, and the transport system. The "FDJ Initiative Berlin" central youth project is to be purposefully supported. The planned acceleration of housing construction in Berlin and the punctual and high-quality fulfillment of the tasks for shaping Friedrichsstrasse, the adjacent city center areas, and the municipal infrastructure are to be ensured with the support of all GDR bezirke.

The work of local state organs is to be aimed at comprehensively utilizing the local reproduction conditions and to everywhere use local reserves and funds efficiently, so as to make the highest possible contribution to implementing the national economic tasks and targets.

The tasks for economically securing national defense as well as domestic order and security are to be responsibly fulfilled as a firm component of our socialist state's economic policy. The resulting commitments are to be conscientiously fulfilled by the leading state and economic organs, the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions.

The youth initiatives in the "Ernst Thaelmann Drive of the FDJ" under the motto "My deed for the strengthening and protection of our socialist fatherland -- the GDR! Everything for the safeguarding of peace" are to be promoted in such a way that all basic organizations and groups of the FDJ, all youth brigades, youth research collectives of the FDJ, and all other young people can contribute their share to the GDR's economic strengthening. Youth are called upon to help implement the SED's economic strategy in accordance with the initiative "Good results for everyone every day," by

working in accordance with optimum standards, by performance comparisons, and by struggling for scientific-technological top performances, very efficient use of materials and energy, and quick increases in labor productivity.

The state tasks for drafting the 1986 economic plan are the basis for working out the 1986 plan drafts in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, institutions, and state and local organs. They contain the national economic requirements and material conditions for further consistent implementation of the adopted policy for the benefit of the people.

Through high-quality management activity and setting the tasks for drafting the 1986 plan down to the level of labor collectives, brigades, and -- wherever possible -- every individual worker, the prerequisites are to be created so that everyone can do his best to strengthen the socialist fatherland and peace.

The drafting of the 1986 economic plans is to be aimed at the following tasks and targets:

1. In drafting the 1986 economic plan the development pace of labor productivity is to be further accelerated through comprehensive intensification as the fundamental task of economic strategy for raising the GDR's national income. Here it is necessary to combine the reduced human labor expenditures with reduced materialized labor input, especially the lowering of energy and material expenditures.

-- To ensure a high increase in labor productivity based on economical application of the latest scientific-technological advances, on rationalization, modernization, and reconstruction of the production process, and on improvement of the organization of labor and production, in combination with scientific organization of labor more efficient use of working hours is to be increasingly achieved. Here the experiences of the Schwedt Initiative are to be used to a greater extent. This is the most effective way to save jobs and to make workers available for resolving the planned tasks of the national economy. In close cooperation with the trade unions, the responsible managers are to farsightedly and trustingly discuss, together with the working people, the tasks for mastering the new technologies and working processes and for acquiring new skills, and to make all the necessary preparations.

-- Through accelerated introduction of the latest technological equipment for manufacturing new products with highly productive technologies and the automation of entire technological processes with the application of microelectronics, a higher level in technological work is to be achieved and the transition to a complete rationalization accompanied by improved working and living conditions is to be accomplished.

On the basis of raising the speed and quality of production by the enterprises and combines of their own means of rationalization, substantial progress is to be achieved in 1986 regarding the establishment of automated production sectors. The projects required by the state targets are to be prepared thoroughly, implemented accurately, and completed punctually or, wherever possible, ahead of schedule. By increasing the use of additional industrial robots, the growth of labor productivity is to be accelerated. Each robot will save the work of at least 2.5 workers. Tasks for development, production, and use of microelectronics as well as industrial robots are to be primarily assigned to young people within the framework of the corresponding FDJ initiatives.

In view of its high economic effectiveness, automated computer-based design, technology, and production guidance (CAD/CAM) is to be substantially expanded.

-- Total available work time must be fully brought to bear for a further development of performance. In this context, punctual observance of technological discipline and of order in the production process is particularly important in order to obtain high economic results.

When preparing the 1986 economic plan according to the proven principle "work time is performance time," together with the trade unions specific measures for the full utilization of work time and for reducing avoidable idle time must be discussed with the working people, defined, and controlled. In doing so, it is most important to enhance the continuity of production and to improve production preparations and production organization as prerequisites for rational exploitation of the labor potential. Administrative work is to be further reduced through a higher level of internal enterprise organization and the effective use of electronic data processing. The proportion of managing and administrative personnel is to be further reduced.

-- By using the findings of scientific-labor organizations and measures made possible by scientific-technological progress, together with the working people, workplaces must be reorganized or newly fashioned so that better preconditions for the working people's performance emerge; so that training and work experiences are made highly effective; and so that at the same time the working people's working and living conditions are further improved. Key points are work processes having a large amount of manual and monotonous work, particularly in places where women are employed, as well as work places involving hardships. Further performance reserves must be tapped through more intensive application of the scientific labor organization to auxiliary production processes, to the preparation of production, and to management and administration.

2. High scientific-technological performances must be achieved and brought to bear economically through comprehensive utilization of the available significant intellectual and material potential when working out the 1986 economic plan.

-- In each combine, science and technology must be made the decisive factor for a high growth in labor productivity and net output and thus in the national income. The yardstick for this is the top international level in scientific-technological and economic standards, and hence also the most favorable input-output ratio.

-- A decisive measure for enhancing productivity and efficiency is an increasing share of new products with a high utility value and minimum manufacturing costs. When working out the 1986 plan, great efforts must be made to renew 30 percent of the industrial output and 40 percent of the output of consumer goods.

Manufacturing must be so organized that new products are produced in quantities that cover requirements. In doing so the share of top performances must be further increased. The requirements of the domestic market and of exports, as well as the need to obtain high economic yields, must be complied with through high rates in changing the ranges of products.

-- Savings in work hours resulting from measures of scientific technological progress must be brought to bear comprehensively to enhance labor productivity. The work time saved must be used to increase the output of marketable goods, to shape an efficient construction of rationalization means, and to develop consumer goods production. The struggle for high labor productivity requires concentration in all combines on applying modern technologies.

Measures must be defined in order to strengthen in all combines technological research, in keeping with the requirements of a highly effectively-fashioned production organization. Each combine and enterprise must both quantitatively and qualitatively develop, building rationalization means of its own as a center of most modern technologies.

-- Scientific-technological work must be aimed at safeguarding dynamic economic growth through a more intensive utilization of domestic raw material and power resources, at ensuring better utilization of the available raw materials and power sources, and at thus taking a qualitatively new step toward a higher refinement of the products. For this purpose the significant intellectual potential of the working people in research, development, planning, construction, and technology, as well as the vast material and financial means provided by society, must be used in an increasingly better way for this purpose.

The directors general of the combines and the heads of the scientific institutions must assign the working people in research, development, design, and construction specific scientific-technological and economic tasks that can be accounted for, tasks that must be derived from the overall national economic requirements and that definitely require solutions currently beyond our reach. For this purpose the requirements for anyone employed in research and development must be exactly defined in the tasking work books on the basis of high scientific-technological and economic targets in order to achieve scientific-technological top performances. The yardsticks in all of this are: development times under 2 years, the shortest possible transfer deadlines, and a maximum production efficiency from the very beginning. FDJ collectives of young researchers must be formed for solving these tasks on a larger scale, and the young inventors competition must be promoted.

To achieve these high targets in the 1986 economic-plan, socialist team work, the innovators' movement, and the movement for the fair of the masters of tomorrow must be further comprehensively utilized as effective factors of socialist rationalization. Specific scientific-technological and economic tasks for solving scientific-technological tasks and rationalization projects are to be assigned to the innovators, rationalizers, enterprise sections of the chamber of technology, women and youths, and primarily to the FDJ young researchers collectives and youth brigades. Innovations proved in practice must be particularly used on a larger national economic scale according to plan. Their application must be organized according to plan by the state leaders of other combines and national economic sectors.

All research capacities, including the GDR Academy of Sciences, the other academies, and the universities and colleges are to be used in such a way that a growing contribution to accelerating scientific-technological progress is ensured by high scientific results and their quick introduction into production.

3. To increase the efficiency of production, the drafting of the 1986 economic plan is to be aimed at further increasing the refinement of production in the economic cycle and at achieving the optimal effect with the available energy resources, raw materials, and other materials. This is at the same time a fundamental prerequisite for drastically lowering the prime cost of production, and thus for improving the input-output ratio.

-- The domestic raw material resources -- especially raw brown coal, natural gas, mineral raw materials, silicate raw materials, rough timber, and the secondary raw materials are to be utilized even more effectively by a comprehensive utilization of all material contents based on the development and application of the latest technologies and most up-to-date processes. Here it is a primary national economic requirement to ensure the necessary raw coal mining. In the coal, energy, and geology sectors; in chemical industry; in the ore mining, metallurgy, and potash sectors; and in the building industry the specific scientific, technological, and production prerequisites are to be worked out and stipulated along with the plan drafts.

-- As a qualitatively new step, complete refinement of the utilized raw materials is to be guaranteed throughout all steps of production, from raw material extraction to

the processing industry. In every phase of production new products must be turned out with a specific increase in utility value and with a decreasing production input, products through which a high original value is achieved. The measures for the quality of the products and reduction of the prime costs are the international optimum standards.

For a complete refinement, such progressive technologies as microelectronics, information and communications technology, robot and sensor technology, coal refinement, refinement metallurgy, and biotechnology are to be introduced on a broad scale. Special support is to be given to the central youth project "Intensification of the production of highly refined chemical fiber materials."

As a prerequisite for raising the quality and the technical level of finished products, priority is to be given to developing the production of structure-determining subcontractor products on a higher quality level.

4. In all combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions a highly economical use of energy and materials is to be ensured in line with the state targets for drafting the 1986 economic plan. Primarily material-saving technologies and processes are to be worked out and stipulated, as well as measures to improve the input-output ratio and to increase product quality in connection with a substantial acceleration of the renewal of products. The targets of the 1986 state tasks for reducing the specific consumption of energy, raw materials, and other materials and for reducing costs are to be specifically underpinned and further improved in relation to projects and products through timely and controllable measures. Everywhere the growth of production is to be further guaranteed with the same or declining energy, raw material, and material consumption.

The FDJ drive "Economical use of materials," as well as the initiatives of the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organizations for the procurement of secondary raw materials, are to be purposefully supported.

-- In 1986 a high reduction of production input, especially of the consumption of energy and materials, is to be achieved again. The efforts in socialist competition and in the innovator movement by all labor collectives and individual workers are to be focused on this. On the basis of the 1986 state tasks, still existing, unjustified differences in specific energy and material consumption are to be eliminated.

By comparison with the advanced international level, the norms, norm targets, and indices of the economical use of energy and materials are to be adjusted to the latest level of science and technology and are to serve the basis for plan drafting and correlated targeting.

-- The effectiveness of energy transformation and application is to be further increased in 1986. To this end it is necessary to continue using all energy resources efficiently and economically. The contribution of science and technology to a lastingly economical use of energy is to be substantially increased in all sectors of the national economy. The endeavors for improving the economical use of energy are to be focussed increasingly on high energy saving in technological processes, on the transformation processes from raw brown coal to more highly refined energy resources, on the further development of secondary energy resources, and on more efficient development of the transport processes to save diesel and gasoline. A focal point is supplementing brown coal briquettes, raw brown coal, and sifted coal in order to ensure a more effective use of this refined energy resource.

Thus, the prerequisites will be created for consistent compliance with the fuel and energy quotas as a decisive contribution to lowering the production input in the national economy.

-- Measures must be defined to link the necessary performance increase in all combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions with a rational management of inventories. When drafting the national economic plan a general standardization of the material circulating assets must be carried out in order to accelerate the turnover rate of these assets. The standardization must be based in particular on the findings of scientific-technological progress for stepping up the production process, on the stipulated reductions in ordering and delivery deadlines, as well as on the requirements for a high degree of availability and continuity of sales. When drafting the plan and draft balances, all available reserves must be tapped to secure a continuous course of economic operations with the stipulated balance quotas, allotments, and stocks of power resources, raw materials and other materials. In implementing the measures for the improvement of management, planning, and economic accounting, the full agreement between material and financial planning in the management of stocks must be safeguarded when drafting the 1986 economic plan.

-- In order to utilize all the available resources, the use of spinoff secondary raw materials and industrial waste products as a solid component of the national economy's real material basis must be further enhanced.

Key points are ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals, waste paper, waste oil, thermal plastic waste, returnable glass containers, and waste wood. The recycling of raw materials and valuable materials from grease sediments, soft coal ash, converter slag and sulfite solutions is becoming increasingly important for supplies to the national economy. The highest possible degree of low-waste utilization of all raw materials and other materials must be safeguarded through the increasing creation of closed materials circuits.

The responsible combines, enterprises, and institutions must create at an accelerated pace the required scientific leads and the material preconditions for this must be implemented according to plan. In the 1986 draft plans for the machine-building combines, tasks must be stipulated to provide the required machinery and equipment for processing and utilizing secondary raw materials. At the same time, the sectors' own construction of rationalization means must be increasingly enlisted for this end. In the bezirke and kreise, rational territorial solutions for use of the locally occurring secondary raw materials and industrial waste products must be prepared and included in the draft plans. On the basis of a performance comparison, unjustified differences in the level of secondary raw materials collected from the households and the populace must be overcome and must be taken into consideration when drafting the plans.

5. All combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions are assigned the task of effectively employing on a priority basis the available material and financial investment means in all sectors of the national economy for rationalizing and modernizing the existing basic assets in order to ensure high increases in labor productivity, while at the same time ensuring labor safety through protecting the means of work, work processes, and workplaces. Investments must be arranged on a priority basis to utilize available scientific-technological findings, and each combine and enterprise's own share in the implementation of projects must be increased. The available basic assets and investments must, in close connection with efficient application of the latest scientific-technological findings, be comprehensively used for intensifying enlarged reproduction and social and cultural care for and supplies to the populace. The objective is to maximize the economic effectiveness of investments. To reach this objective the shortest possible implementation deadlines must be achieved.

-- Building and assembly work must be so organized that the projects stipulated in the state tasks are made fully effective for production at the scheduled times, and the estimated expenditures are conformed with. Project solutions must be worked out that ensure a high scientific-technological level and high effectiveness in investment projects with minimum building and equipment expenditures.

-- In working out the plan drafts, a close amalgamation of the measures for maintenance, general overhaul, modernization and reconstruction with new investment projects must be implemented.

Modernization of self-contained production sectors must be intensified. Maintenance and modernization must be guided as a uniform process and must be so planned both materially and financially. The manufacturers of machinery and equipment must work out comprehensive modernization solutions for the existing basic assets and these must be offered to the users.

-- Maximum results must be achieved through a combination of the modernization of plants, the employment of complementary new equipment, sector-related means of rationalization, and microelectronics and robot technology in comprehensive modernization solutions that involve entire production sections. Through the rationalization of production on the basis of modern, highly productive technologies, the necessary prerequisites must be created for enlisting labor for the multishift operation of available and newly installed machines and plants from the enterprise or combine concerned.

The main producers and users must work out and define measures to increase their own performance related to industrial insulation and assembling industrial and power plant pipelines, and to step up performances involving repair and reconstruction in order to materially-technically ensure the investments.

-- The time exploitation of basic assets, particularly of the highly productive machines and plants, as well as of all work machines and machine tools, must be purposefully enhanced further in keeping with the state tasks related to drafting the 1986 economic plan.

The technical, organizational, and social preconditions for increasing shift work, especially for women and their families [as published], are to be ensured in close cooperation with the local state organs and the trade unions.

The FDJ initiatives aimed at interesting young working people in shift work are to be comprehensively promoted.

In the process of rationalization, conditions for second and third shift requiring only all operator crews are to be created through the introduction and effective utilization of the most modern technologies. The necessary measures are to be discussed together with the working people, and their proposals are to be carefully taken into consideration.

The production by enterprises of their own means of rationalization is to be increasingly developed into a source for meeting the demand for equipment, for introducing the latest machinery to manufacture products with highly productive technologies, and for the automation of entire technological processes using microelectronics, including the necessary software, and it is also to be used for improving working conditions. A new rationalization wave is to be organized in this manner. What is important is for the enterprises and combines themselves to increasingly work out complex rationalization measures at a high technological level, and to implement them efficiently and at a low cost. As an important prerequisite for this, it is necessary to very closely link science and technology departments in every combine with its own production of rationalization means. The share of designing engineers, project planners, and technologists in producing means of rationalization is to be essentially increased.

6. In drafting the 1986 economic plan it is necessary in all sectors of the national economy to proceed from the fact that the development of consumer goods production is a fundamental social requirement for the consistent continuation of the course of the

main task of the unity of economic and social policy, and for the development of an export sector that is effective from a national economic point of view. The importance of consumer goods production in the economy is further increasing.

-- The production of high-quality industrial consumer goods -- which due to a high refinement of materials represent the highest scientific-technical level and which are marked by being international innovations, by a high utility value, and by operating convenience -- which people like to buy, and which can be effectively exported, is to be further increased. The output volume of such products should comply both with the demand of the population and export requirements. In drafting the 1986 plan the targets of consumer goods production and of trade are to be aimed at ensuring everywhere a stable supply to the population of goods for everyday consumption, especially basic foodstuffs and products for children and young people's fashions, the thousand little things of everyday life, spare parts, and other basic consumer goods. Production in the fields of entertainment electronics and of sports and leisure-time products is to be increased, and the production of luxury commodities and luxury foodstuffs is to be increased in line with the growing demand of the population.

-- One of the aims of scientific-technical work in the production of foodstuffs is to be the large-scale processing of agricultural raw materials into high-quality foodstuffs, and the achievement of an even higher degree of refinement.

The quality and reliability as well as the input-output ratio of industrial consumer goods are to be improved and an essentially higher energy saving is to be ensured for electrical and electrotechnical consumer goods. To this end a close scientific-technical cooperation between the finished goods producers and the subcontractors and cooperation partners is to be ensured.

-- The capacity of the traditional combines and enterprises of consumer goods production -- especially of the light industry, wood processing and cultural commodities industries, the foodstuff industry and the bezirk-administered industry -- is to be increased according to plan through purposeful modernization measures.

-- Consumer goods production is to be developed by all combines which are primarily manufacturing means of production, in such a way that it accounts at least for 5 percent of their industrial goods production. All combines have to establish trend-setting production lines for manufacturing high-quality consumer goods and important subcontractor products, which permit an efficient mass production of high-quality products on the basis of raw materials available in the GDR.

As manufacturers of preliminary products for the consumer goods production, the combines are to ensure at the same time the supply according to plan of materials and auxiliary materials, subcontractor products and deliveries under cooperation agreements, and to provide highly productive modern machinery and equipment for the modernization and technical reconstruction of consumer goods production.

-- Services for the population and for social institutions are to be expanded through further increasing the efficiency of state-owned enterprises and through promoting artisan cooperatives and individual artisans.

7. The qualitatively new tasks resulting from comprehensive intensification, especially reconstruction and modernization, aimed at strengthening the material-technical basis of the national economy and at further implementing the housing construction program, are to be consistently fulfilled by the building industry.

To achieve this, construction efficiency is to be improved by a higher technological level and a comprehensive intensification of the reproduction process.

In this way construction periods are to be further shortened, building expenditures are to be lowered, and a higher quality of construction is to be achieved. Together with those placing orders and the construction and equipment enterprises, good conditions are to be created for concentrated and continuous building and thus for the full utilization of working time and building machinery in multishift operation. Following the example of the Leo Kempin youth brigade, the competition initiatives of the building collectives for tapping performance and efficiency reserves are to be promoted.

The drafting of the 1986 economic plan is to be focused on the following tasks and targets in the building sector:

-- In close cooperation with the territorial organs the building industry is to ensure the continuation of the complex housing construction program, implementing the unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and preservation of existing residential buildings. This is to be combined with paying greater attention to intensive urban development. A high level of urban construction and architecture is to be ensured to achieve a harmonious development of cities and villages.

To further improve the quality of housing, the communal facilities required for the supply of and care for the citizens in the residential area are to be established in compliance with the state indexes.

The accelerated continuation of housing construction and of other building projects for further shaping the GDR capital is to be ensured with the support of all bezirke in compliance with the relevant decisions. The young people's readiness for achievement and their competition pledges within the framework of the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" and the "Republic and Expanded" drive be promoted and supported in every respect.

The stipulated tasks for the intensified repair and modernization of existing residential buildings, especially the repair of roofs, are to be continued. To this end the productive power and effectiveness of the kreis-managed building industry is to be further increased.

The input-output ratio is to be further improved while a high quality level of the constructed buildings is to be ensured. The material and financial expenditure norm targets are to be consistently observed. Means to this end are, in particular, a timely preparation, a strict technological regime, the efficient organization of the development concept, a coordinated timing of superstructure building and urban development construction works, a more economical use of energy, and the least possible use of building land.

To achieve the ambitious aims of the housing construction program, all possibilities existing in the national economy are to be fully utilized. The industrial combines and enterprises as well as the agricultural cooperatives and state farms must also make a greater contribution to this by tapping further reserves.

The good experiences obtained by industrial enterprises, agricultural enterprises, or state farms in taking charge of reconstruction and modernization projects, with the aim of using the apartments thus made available for their own employees, are to be generally applied on a broader scale.

-- The production structure of the building and prefab industry is to be adjusted to the qualitatively new requirements of the growing share of construction measures for reconstruction, modernization, and preservation of the existing valuable buildings. To implement the building measures designed to increase the economic strength of the national economy, the industrial construction capacities are to be developed in line with the state tasks. By developing and using large-scale scientific-technological

optimum solutions and advanced norm targets, the conditions are to be created for a further reduction of the specific material input, especially of rolled steel, cement, and sawed timber, for reducing the construction expenditures and for further implementing the energy-saving construction concept.

-- The production processes of the building material industry are to be further rationalized on the basis of domestic raw materials and secondary raw materials and their higher refinement, and on the basis of a specific reduction of energy used in the production processes. The development of the products and technologies is to be aimed at improving utility and processing characteristics, at ensuring high quality and durability, reducing maintenance expenditures, and at high thermal insulation factors. The available building materials are to be effectively used, in particular, breakage and transport losses are to be reduced. Local building material reserves are to be comprehensively utilized.

-- The production of building materials and of consumer goods, especially of newly developed consumer goods and finished goods for the maintenance and modernization of apartments in the realm of leisure-time activities, is to be further increased in keeping with the demands of the population.

8. In agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry the drafting of the 1986 economic plan is to be aimed at achieving large yields with minimum expenditures through comprehensive intensification. Thus, the contribution is to be made that is required by the national economy for ensuring the stable supply of high-quality foodstuffs to the people and for increasing the procurement of agricultural raw materials for industrial processing. Performance and efficiency reserves are to be increasingly tapped by comprehensively exploiting the qualitative growth factors, especially the consistent application of scientific-technical findings, the overcoming of unjustified differences, and the efficient utilization of all available material and monetary funds.

The running of youth projects, particularly projects related to irrigation and the grain harvest, within the FDJ "Animal Production," initiative to the FDJ "Economical Use of Fodder" and "Healthy Forest" drives, as well as to the rationalization and reconstruction of animal sheds must be effectively supported. Work in plant and animal production must, on the basis of a broad application of scientific findings and the best experiences, focus on the following key problems:

-- The priority development of plant production to boost domestic procurement of agricultural raw materials for nourishment and processing and to ensure high yields of all crops through measures to improve soil fertility and the standards of agriculture, work in the fields in accordance with time and quality requirements, effective plant protection measures, effective irrigation, and utilization of the results of breeding work. Work with area-related maximum yield concepts must be further improved. The implementation of low-cost land improvement projects is to be continued.

-- A priority increase is the output of grain, vegetables, fruit, oil crops and fodder crops and intensified management of pasture lands. The procurement of agricultural special crops, such as hops, tobacco and medicinal plants is to be increased.

-- The careful collection of everything grown and a reduction in losses through transport, storage and processing.

-- An increase in villages' own supplies from local procurement. Additional areas must be developed for production of fruit and vegetables. The renovation and building of bakeries, slaughter houses, and fruit pressing plants must be supported.

-- Safeguarding high and stable animal production while increasing domestic fodder supplies to animal stocks:

Through intensified work with animal shed-related maximum yield concepts we must achieve increased yields per animal, a highly economical use of fodder and further progress in breeding results and in reducing animal losses.

-- An increased procurement of animal raw materials for industrial processing, particularly the improved quality of raw hides. The procurement of wool must be increased through boosting the quantity of wool produced by each animal, as well as through augmenting the number of sheep.

In all sectors of agricultural production work must continue to further improve the input - output ratio by broadly applying science and technology, using the advantages of cooperation, and promoting the economic interest of cooperative peasants. In doing so, particular attention should be paid to careful servicing and maintenance of technical equipment in keeping with quality requirements, to the most economical use of power resources, and to economical use of materials in the building of rationalization means and in investment building projects.

Individual production in the private holdings of cooperative peasants, workers, and members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, as well as the initiatives of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association must be comprehensively supported in keeping with national economic requirements.

In food industry combines and enterprises the increasing quantities of procured agricultural products must be processed effectively with minimum losses to provide high quality foodstuffs for the populace and raw materials to industry.

Measures must be adopted to improve work with material and power norm systems and to better exploit basic assets with respect to time, primarily by increasing shiftwork.

In forestry, tasks related to procurement of raw timber must be even more purposefully combined with measures for the complete processing of trees and the utilization of thin trees and for the cultivation of young wood forests.

9. In transport, specific transport expenditure in inland goods transport must be reduced through increasingly improving cooperation among all economic branches, intensified integration of production and transport, and the consumption of diesel and carburetor fuels must be further reduced.

In order to accomplish these tasks the transportation bodies, users, and local organs must closely cooperate to work out and define our new, more effective solutions for punctually optimizing transport. Measures must be taken for meeting the economically necessary national transportation requirements with the scheduled transportation indexes.

-- The stipulated measures for the rational fashioning of goods transportation via railroads through an accelerated electrification, extension of rapid goods transportation, and the intensified use of containers and pallets as a major prerequisite for the further transfer of traffic from the roads to rails as well as to inland navigation must be consistently carried out in 1986.

The 1000th kilometer of railroad tracks electrified since the 10th SED Congress must be commissioned ahead of schedule in honor of the 11th SED Congress by enlisting new FDJ initiatives in the central youth project "Electrification of Railroad Lines."

-- To further intensify transportation processes in the railroad system, the optimum utilization of freight cars must be organized on the basis of optimum standards that are based on the type of freight and freight car, and freight car turnover must be accelerated. The share of entire trains must be further enhanced to relieve the assembling stations.

-- The transportation and transshipment tasks for ensuring the GDR's foreign trade must be accomplished punctually and with high efficiency. Ferrying operations between the GDR and the USSR must be opened according to plan.

-- In passenger traffic, transportation tasks must be ensured with high savings of energy while further improving their quality and dependability.

The short distance transportation systems must be fashioned more attractively and ecologically by perfecting the division of labor among the means of transportation, pimarily by developing the streetcar system.

The post and telecommunications system must reliably ensure services to the population as well as economy while further enhancing their quality. Efficiency must be further increased through an accelerated rationalization of operation processes and the modernization and maintenance of the available basic assets. The enterprises' own manufacture of rationalization means must be developed on a priority basis. It must be particularly ensured that services to customers at postal counters, telephone services to the population, and opportunities for receiving GDR radio and television programs are further improved, primarily through better utilization, maintenance, and servicing of existing facilities.

10. Drafting the 1986 economic plan in trade must focus on ensuring to the population stable supplies of essential commodities, particularly foodstuffs, products for children, including toys, youth fashions, sports goods, particularly sports shoes, the thousands of little things of everyday life, as well as spare parts and components.

In close cooperation with industry, the range of offered consumer goods, particularly of newly developed products of high quality, must be ensured in quantities that meet demand. The offer of high quality luxury commodities and luxury foodstuffs by trade and industry must be increased in accordance with popular demand.

It is important to offer the goods to customers in keeping with variety requirements and high sales standards. Attention to customers' wishes and friendly service must everywhere become a trademark of good socialist trade activity.

The attractiveness of trade must be further improved by using available opportunities with available material and financial funds. The local organs and trade facilities should bring to bear ideas and solutions for the better fashioning of shopping streets and restaurants, but also of the many supermarkets and shops of the trade organizations and cooperative trade, and also of private businesses. This also applies to setting up weekly markets and itinerant stalls. The FDJ's initiative must be comprehensively promoted, particularly through the assignment of youth projects in the trade institutions. Under the responsibility of the local councils, the opening hours on the sales outlets must be better harmonized with the pace of work and shift work of the working people.

Supplies of fresh vegetables, fruit, dairy products, bakery products and beverages must be so developed that these products can be even more intensively produced close to the sales outlets and that they can reach these outlets via the shortest and most direct ways possible. The appropriate measures for this end must be drafted and stipulated in the local areas [territorium]. Through the conclusion of contracts between trade

and industry, supplies that meet the demand of the population must be safeguarded in keeping with quality, variety, and time requirements, and even more importance must be attached to delivery discipline.

The available material-technical base of trade must be used comprehensively, its capacity must be enhanced through rationalization and reconstruction, and the working and living conditions of the trade workers must be improved according to plan. When ensuring the fulfillment of supply tasks, the effectiveness of trade activities must be further improved. Commodity turnover must be accelerated and trade costs and losses must be reduced. In doing so, unjustified differences in the levels of economic results between enterprises are to be particularly exposed by way of performance comparison and to be eliminated.

The means earmarked for improving trade standards must be fully employed for the development of trade amenities and for enhancing the standards of the goods offered and sold.

11. The measures for improving environmental protection and the environmental conditions for the citizens must be purposefully continued while improving national economic efficiency at the same time.

The modernization and rationalization of production facilities must be linked with the application of efficient technologies that meet the requirements of a rational use of raw materials and of environmental protection, particularly of closed production circuits and other low-waste processes. The tasks stipulated for desulfurization and dust arrestment as well as for recovering materials from waste gases, waste water, and solid waste products must be continued on the basis of the latest findings of scientific-technical progress and with a high degree of efficiency. The projects envisaged for the purification of the air and water as well as for the innocuous removal of nonusable waste products and for reducing noise in Berlin and in the congested areas of Cottbus, Halle, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and Leipzig Bezirk as well as in the Erzgebirge area must be continued.

In the field of water management, priority must be given to water economy development for the apartment building program and increasing the standard of supply must be safeguarded through a purposeful improvement of potable water supplies and the safe removal of sewage water. The availability of the supplied water must be enhanced through a rational utilization and multiple utilization to ensure the population's increasing demand for potable water.

12. As a decisive prerequisite for the stable economic development of the GDR, the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community of states must be further deepened in implementation of the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries.

The obligations resulting from the "Long-term Program for Developing Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Fields of Science, Technology and Production up to the Year 2000" as well as from the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period must be made a solid component of drafting the 1986 national economic plan in the combines and enterprises.

When drafting the 1986 national economic plan, the production programs in the pertinent sectors and combines must focus on accomplishing the tasks set for exports in keeping with the demand of the Soviet Union and of the other CEMA countries. All efforts in the combines and enterprises of machine-building, electrical engineering, and electronics must be aimed at rapidly boosting the output of products for which there is a great demand, such as machines, equipment and effective technologies for developing

raw materials economy, means of rationalization for the foodstuffs program of the USSR, and equipment for the light and consumer goods industries.

When drafting the 1986 national economic plan, the central state organs, combines, enterprises, and institutions must ensure that the implementation of the agreements concluded with the fraternal countries is materially and financially ensured in the envisaged amount, product variety, and quality and within the required deadlines. The tasks related to the "Natural Gas Pipeline" central youth project in the Soviet Union must be accomplished with great efficiency.

In exports to the nonsocialist countries it is important to respond quickly to new requirements while taking into consideration the competitive conditions on the capitalist world market; the structure of products and exports must be adjusted to these requirements; and sales activities must be further improved through active marketing work. Trade and economic relations with all the capitalist industrial countries are to be further developed under conditions of equal rights and mutual advantage.

Proceeding from a thorough analysis of the scientific-technical trends on the world markets, the combines and enterprises must more purposefully concentrate research, development, and production on products and technologies that enable increasing turnover in exports and higher foreign currency yields. The subcontracting industry's enterprises must also consider more energetically the increased demands made on exports.

In drafting the 1986 economic plan, the combines and enterprises are to stipulate the required measures for guaranteeing high quality of delivery of export products in line with contract specifications, and to further improve the development of markets, advisory service, servicing, and spare part supply.

In drafting the 1986 economic plan the necessary prerequisites are to be created for ensuring the most economical and, from a national economic point of view, most effective use of the stipulated imports.

13. In drafting the 1986 economic plan and the 1986 state budget, it is necessary to proceed from the principle of substantially lowering prime costs by reducing the production input and by raising labor productivity, and in this way to earn higher profits for socialism and to constantly raise the contribution to the national income. This requires that in all combines and enterprises a growth of production with a declining expenditure of materials and energy be ensured, and that all material and financial funds be handled efficiently.

Every manager must ensure that through an analysis of all phases of the reproduction process further reserves are tapped for reducing production input and costs, and for increasing profit.

It is necessary to proceed from the following criteria:

-- The raising of labor productivity must lead to the savings in the human labor and machine labor expenditures stipulated in the state tasks.

-- It is to be ensured that material costs be reduced more than overall prime costs through a more economical use of energy and materials, on the basis of a high effectiveness of science and technology.

-- On the basis of a further optimization of transport and delivery relations, the costs for transportation, reloading, and storage are to be reduced.

-- In developing new products, processes, and technologies and their introduction into production it is to be ensured through stipulations in the tasking workbooks that the costs per produced unit be reduced in line with requirements as compared with the units produced before.

-- Through a higher effectiveness of science and technology a marked improvement of the quality of products and of technological processes in the enterprises is to be achieved; the costs for substandard products and refinishing work are to be reduced.

-- The concurrence between cost planning and the state contingents, correlated balancing quotas, and norm targets of material consumption is to be ensured.

-- On the basis of the complete standardization of the current assets [umlaufmittel] and compliance with the state targets for stockkeeping, the higher output is to be achieved in principle with the same or declining stocks.

-- Through an essentially higher time utilization, especially of highly productive plants, and strict compliance with the norm targets on time utilization of machinery and equipment, the economical use of the basic assets is to be improved; thereby the depreciation costs per produced unit are to be reduced.

-- The costs for management and administration are to be reduced by at least 1 percent as against 1985.

In all sectors of the national economy it is necessary to uncover reserves through performance comparisons and, on the basis of the best experiences, to take measures to ensure the efficient use of available funds.

14. Education -- public school education, vocational training, and university and technical school education -- is again to be further developed in 1986 according to plan, in compliance with the growing demands connected with the shaping of the developed socialist society. In training and education work, influence on the development of the communist world outlook and morality of the young is to be increased.

The quality of teaching at the general education polytechnical secondary schools, in theoretical and practical vocational training, and in teaching and research at universities and technical schools is to be further improved.

The necessary material-technical conditions are to be guaranteed in all educational institutions by the effective use and utilization of the existing potentials and capacities, as well as within the stipulated framework of the state plan index.

In vocational training the new requirements of the intensively expanded reproduction and of scientific-technical progress must be made the basis of the training of young skilled workers and of advanced training.

The research work of universities and technical schools is to be concentrated on contributions of national economic importance that serve the implementation of the economic strategy.

In continuing the public health policy, the quality and effectiveness of medical and social care for the people are to be purposefully further increased. Here the central target is to ensure easily available, high-quality basic medical care in all cities and villages, and to make preventive health care even more effective. By a still closer cooperation of the health institutions with state managers and trade unions at the enterprises, the health protection of the working people is to be further perfected.

Specialized and highly specialized treatment must be purposefully developed further. In the future, too, great attention must be devoted to mother and child care, particularly to families with three and more children, for shift workers, and for eldery and handicapped citizens.

Increasing the quality and efficiency of medical care requires using the available material and financial means in rationally caring for the citizens. Further improvements for the patients and the work of the physicians and nurses must be achieved through the creation according to plan of new health and social institutions as well as through the reconstruction and modernization of existing facilities; and the continuous operational condition of the health institutions must be ensured.

The planned development of conditions for the medical and social care of the citizens must be effectively supported through multifaceted local initiatives.

In order to promote physical culture and sports, children's sports, and youth sports, particularly the Spartacus movement, leisure time and recreational sports of the working people, as well as exercises, training, and competitive sports, are to be developed in keeping with the targets adopted by the Seventh GDR Gymnastic and Sports Day of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation. The available facilites must be used more effectively. The material-technical base of physical culture and sports must be expanded through reconstruction, modernization, and enlargement. Supplies of sports implements, sports clothes, and sports shoes must be further improved.

The development of socialist culture and the arts must effectively contribute to the development of personality, to unfolding the creative spirit, and to enhancing readiness for achievement. The radiance of socialist culture and art must be further enhanced through an intensive utilization of all institutions, particularly the exemplary institutions created in the recent past, as well as through the most effective employment of all the available material and financial means. Offerings to the population in the field of culture must be further improved both qualitatively and quantitatively by promoting the initiatives of artists and cultural workers and through enhancing the effectiveness of these offerings.

The material-technical base of culture and the arts must be further strengthened by means of reconstruction, modernization, and enlargement within the framework of the means provided in the state tasks.

The reconstruction according to plan the the creation of new youth club facilities must be continued through the available means and with the active participation of youth in order to meet the needs of youth for dances and multifaceted cultural leisure time activity.

Recreational activities, particularly the vacation service of the trade unions and youth tourism, are to be developed both quantitatively and qualitatively through the reconstruction, modernization, and rationalization of existing facilities in order to further improve the citizens' recreational facilities. At the same time, the available capacities must be utilized more effectively.

The effectiveness of the radio and television services must be further enhanced through an interesting and multifaceted fashioning of programs. Thereby, an essential contribution is to be made to the ideological orientation and satisfaction of the growing intellectual and cultural needs of the working people.

15. When working out the economic plan and 1986 state budget, the decisions on the further perfection of management, planning, and economic cost accounting must be further carried out consistently.

In carrying out this task, the draft of the 1986 plan must safeguard the comprehensive effectiveness of the decisions adopted on improving management, planning, and economic cost accounting in the field of investments as well as in the areas of reproduction of basic assets and correlated targeting and of a better coordination of material and financial planning and the planning of costs.

All factors of intensification must be used to ensure that the input-output ratio becomes more favorable and that the agreement between material and financial planning is ensured. All economic decisions incorporated in the draft plans must be based on proof of a favorable input-output ratio.

The comparison of performances must be purposefully used as a fundamental method of politically guiding economic processes. Through a constant verification of input and output, a comparison with the achievements of the best units and the utilization of their experiences, productivity, and efficiency reserves must be tapped and the input of human and materialized labor reduced consistently.

Work with the cost accounting book as an effective tool for focusing the creative initiative of the labor collectives in socialist competition on the key points of effective management, on improving the input-output ratio, and on reducing costs must be implemented purposefully.

When drafting the economic plan and the 1986 state budget, the local state organs must safeguard through their work resolution of the key national economic tasks in the production sectors directly controlled by them, primarily in agriculture and in bezirk-controlled industry, as well as in the kreis-controlled building industry.

On the basis of a further strengthening of the bezirk-controlled combines, available facilities must be more intensely rationalized and modernized. Concrete agreements for technical assistance must be concluded with centrally-controlled combines.

Comprehensive utilization of all the possibilities of territorial rationalization constitutes a main road toward fulfilling the statewide and communal policy tasks of the local state organs. In doing so it is most important through a result-oriented joint effort of the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions among themselves and with the local state organs to exploit the local reproduction conditions and reserves with the objective of promoting the accelerated application of scientific technological findings, to better utilize the basic assets available in the territory, to overhaul them and modernize them, to boost output while absolutely reducing material and power expenditure, and to further develop the citizens working and living conditions according to plan.

An important task of the kreis councils in a joint effort with the comines and enterprises consists in enlisting more working people in shift work and in creating the necessary conditions for this -- in keeping with the appropriate legal provisions, such as ensuring the workers' transportation, care for children, and good housing conditions.

In keeping with national economic requirements, the drafting of the economic plan and 1986 state budget in the combines and enterprises must focus on complying with and purposefully exceeding the present binding state indices as a whole and with the norms and norm sets on which correlated targeting is based. On the basis of the binding state tasks, particularly of correlated targeting, the combines must coordinate and ensure the interlacing and cooperation relations between preceding and subsequent production stages.

The leaders in the combines and enterprises, in close cooperation with the leadership of the bezirk party branches, trade unions, and the FDJ, must explain the individual state tasks for 1986 to the labor collectives.

They must also expound on the key national economic and enterprise tasks, including the portions of the plan involving working and living conditions, as an inseparable component part of the enterprise or combine plan.

All competition initiatives, proposals, suggestions and criticism of the working people, as well as the recommendations submitted in trade union positions or FDJ proposals, must be carefully evaluated and used for exceeding the plan for 1985, for fulfilling and overfulfilling the state tasks for 1986, and for preparing the 1986 enterprise collective agreement.

The SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, and the FDGB Federal Executive Committee are convinced that the GDR working people are making a worthy contribution to preparing the 11th SED Congress with their proposals in the plan discussion on drafting the 1986 economic plan on the basis of a comprehensive development of the socialist contribution. The comprehensive strengthening of the GDR, with high economic achievements, is an important contribution to strengthening the international positions of socialism, to detente and disarmament and to an improvement in the international situation.

## GERHARD BEIL MEETS WITH CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD082306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Ottawa; 8 May (ADN) -- GDR State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil and Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark paid tribute to the level achieved in mutual relations in a talk in Ottawa yesterday. The foreign minister stressed Canada's interest in continuing to comprehensively develop relations with the GDR. The two men agreed that cooperation between the GDR and Canada is a factor that helps secure peace and detente.

Dr Beil conveyed a message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

The GDR representative on the same day had further talks with representatives of the Canadian Government at the invitation of Canadian Minister of International Trade James Kelleher. During his discussion with James Kelleher, the two sides stressed the significant increase in trade between the GDR and Canada since the conclusion of the long-term agreement in 1983. Possibilities and further preconditions for continuing to promote and develop economic relations were discussed.

Dr Gerhard Beil also met with Charles Mayer, minister of state for the Canadian Wheat Board, and Marcel Masse, state secretary at the Foreign Ministry. [names and titles as received]

VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION HELD IN BUDAPEST

LD090147 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 May 85

[Victory Day celebration at Culture House of Hungarian People's Army -- live]

[Excerpt] And now we give you the venue of the Victory Day celebrations. Our reporter is Endre Papp:

The festive commemoration began with the strains of the national anthem here at the Culture House of the Hungarian People's Army. Present in the presidium of the festive commemoration were, among others, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee; Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara; Defense Minister Istvan Olah; Foreign Minister Peter Varkony; Gyula Kallai, PPF chairman, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador in Hungary. The opening address was delivered by Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, chairman of the National Peace Council and she then asked Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and president of the National Assembly, to make a festive speech.

Sarlos Speech Reported

LD090947 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] On the occasion of Victory Day a festive commemoration was held in Budapest. The speaker was Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, member of the MSZMP Politbuto. Bela Gyori reports on the event.

[Begin Sarlos recording] Alongside the armies of the countries at war the resistance movements played a role that cannot be ignored. The partisans of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia struggled self-sacrificingly against the oppressors, as did the best patriots of Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Hungary. Even during the Hitlerite terror the German antifascists had the courage to fight. The French, Italian, Greek, and other Western European resistence fighters did not back down even in the most difficult times. The fighters of the Mongolian People's Republic contributed to the liquidation of the Kuomintang Army. The peoples of China, Korea, Vietnam, and other Asian countries waged a long and tough struggle against Japanese militarism. It was always the communists, the internationalists and determined fighters of democracy and national independence, who fought in the front ranks of the liberation struggle.

The world is not united in the judgment of these facts, of the sacrifice of the USSR, the resistance movement and the participation of communists in the antifascist coalition. It is in some people's interest to falsify history and to remain silent about the facts. The victory of the Soviet people was at the same time the victory of the forces of socialism. This recognition makes it clear that today, too, efforts to weaken and destroy socialism are doomed to failure. Another important lesson of the victory over fascism is that the people attached to its achievements, building socialism and loving their socialist homeland, are undefeatable and not even military aggression can dissuade them from their convictions and force them to renounce their principles.

World War II changed the course of world history. In the wake of the destruction of German fascism and Japanese militiarism favorable conditions were created in many countries of the world for accelerated social progress.

The working people made use of these opportunities and continued the struggle for a better and more just society. The progressive democratic forces were strengthened; through the esteem which they earned in the antifascist struggle the influence of communist and workers' parties increased. The socialist world order emerged and is developed successfully, it gives an example for and supports the former colonial countries in their struggle for national independence, freedom, and social progress. This process is unstoppable. [end recording]

[Gyori] Hungary was liberated by the Soviet Army from the rule of the Hitlerist troops. On Victory Day we also commemorate with respect the Romanian, Bulgarian, and Yugoslav soldiers who, fighting alongside the Soviet Army, helped in the liberation of our country, said Istvan Sarlos in his festive speech. Our country's population is justified to be proud of what took place in Hungary in the past 40 years. We exploited with our own strength the opportunities offered by the liberation, with the help of the fraternal socialist countries. We worked hard for our achievements, we have respect for our results and we aim to carry on the socialist path chosen by ourselves. The most important condition for this is that we can live in peace. The speaker then said the following:

[Begin Sarlos recording] We are convinced that the chief guarantee of world peace is the military equilibrium which developed after World War II between the two world systems, and, more specifically, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Looking back on the history of our century, it is justified to speak about the lesson of the past that when the imperialist powers attained military superiority, they never refrained from taking advantage of it. For this reason we believe it is important that as long as the aggressive, imperialist NATO bloc exists we must preserve and keep at the level required by the situation our common defensive organizations, the Warsaw Pact. For this reason our party, government, and the National Assembly supported the extension of the pact. We shall do everything in the future as well to coordinate our peace-loving foreign policy and defense measures within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

Our foreign political endeavours are clear and well known. We are participants in the initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at preserving peace and the curbing the arms race. We profess that despite the tensions which have accumulated in the world, a new world war can be avoided.

The world wants to live in peace and security. However, for the sake of achieving this, it is necessary to act. It is in the interest and the obligation of every country to take steps to reduce armaments and curb the arms race; every country is obliged to accept and support the measures others take toward this goal. The Soviet Union announced as long ago as 1982 that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union's proposal met with a favorable response throughout the world, but the governments concerned did not follow the example. A year later the Soviet decision not to be the first to put an antisatellite weapon into space was made public. However, the leading capitalist powers again failed to follow suit; what is more, in the United States, preparations are under way to develop new programs for space arms.

During the current year, the Soviet Union decided, in the interests of the success of the negotiations under way, to place a unilateral moratorium, to last until autumn, on the deployment of medium-range missiles, as well as on other countermeasures connected with NATO aggressive measures. Yet, this was another initiative to which the leading powers of the capitalist world did not respond in kind.

Recently the Soviet leadership proposed that for the duration of the negotiations under way a ban should be introduced creating space weapons, and that strategic nuclear arms of the sides concerned should not be extended. The U.S. Administration also received this proposal with reservation, and it expects measures from the Soviet Union which could upset the existing strategic balance in favor of NATO.

We cannot emphasize enough that humanity needs peace and calm in order to solve the great problems of our age. Peaceful conditions make it possible to develop relations among countries. In relations developed on the basis of equal rights, and complete equality, each side can develop its own economy, the economically less advanced can catch up, and those in the vanguard can avoid the serious crises which disturb societies.

To achieve these goals our country uses all the authority at its command and it speaks up in every forum of world politics.

## Leaders, Envoys Lay Wreaths

LD091853 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI) -- Wreath laying ceremonies were held at the Soviet Heroies' Monument, Szabadsag Square, the Liberation Monument on the Gellert Hill, and at the monument of the victims of fascism and heroes of the struggle against fascism in the Chestnut Orchard, Budapest, Wednesday, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

At the Szabadsag Square, wreaths were laid by President Pal Losonczi and Vice President Rezso Trautmann of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the CC, on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, Chairman Gyorgy Lazar and Vice-Chairman Laszlo Marothy of the Council of Ministers, Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy, Minister-Councillor Ivan Aboimov and Colonel VlAdimir Zotov, military and air attache, on behalf of the Soviet Embassy, Brazilian Ambassador Francisco de Assis Grieco, doyen of the diplomatic corps, Bulgarian Ambassador Boncho Mitev, GDR Ambassador Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, and military and air attaches Major General, (Engineer) Jan Franko of Czechoslovakia, Colonel Yang Shengru of China, and Colonel Gerhard Heim of the GDR, military and air attache.

Wreaths were laid by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, General Secretary Tibor Baranyai of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, First Secretary Csaba Hamori of the KISZ Central Committee, Vice-President Sandor Sarkozi of the Federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Anti-Fascists, President Mrs. Sebestyen of the National Peace Council, President Antal Apro of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, and Secretary Istvan Harszti of the Hungarian Pioneers' Federation.

Colonel General Istvan Olah, defence minister, Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs, and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard, laid wreaths on behalf of the Hungarian Armed Forces.

Colonel General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group, temporarily stationed in Hungary, Lietuenant Generals Anatoliy Makunin and Aleksey Demidov also paid tribute.

Yugiy Tamkov and Aleksey Makarov laid wreaths on behalf of the Soviet Peace Protection Committee and the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society.

President Zoltan Szepvolgyi and Vice-President Lajos Farkasinszky laid the wreaths of the Budapest Municipal-Council.

Workers and young people also paid tribute.

At the Liberation Monument on Gellert Hill, wreaths were laid by First Secretary Karoly Grosz and Secretary Zoltan Koteles of the Budapest party committee, President Zoltan Szepvolgiy and Secretary Jozsef Bielek of the Budapest Municipal Council, Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy, Ivan Aboimov and Vladimir Zotov of the Soviet Embassy, Konstantin Kochetov, Anatoliy Makunin and Aleksey Demidov on behalf of the Soviet Southern Army Group, temporarily stationed in Hungary, Major General Istvan Konczer, head of the Budapest police headquarters, and Major General Gyozo Kelemen, commander of the Budapest Workers' Guard, on behalf of Armed Forces in Budapest.

Representatives of social and public organizations of the capital also laid wreaths.

At the Monument of the Heroes of the struggle and the victims of fascism, wreaths were laid by Karoly Grosz, Zoltan Koteles, and representatives of the Municipal Council, the Budapest Armed Forces, social and public organizations, and the Federations of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Anti-fascists.

MARJAI SPEAKS AT CZECHOSLOVAK ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD081813 Budapest MTI in English 1012 GMT 8 May

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the HSWP, and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front organized a grand rally Tuesday in the Culture House of Ikarus Bus Building Company in Budapest to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, the National Day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Presiding were Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture, and Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary. Jozsef Marjai delivered a speech.

The deputy premier appreciated the outstanding achievements of the peoples of Czechoslovakia over the past forty years in the construction of their socialist society and in economic development. He stated that cooperation, good-neighbourship, the development of contacts and further strengthening of friendship between our peoples is of outstanding importance for both Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Discussing the cooperation of the two countries Marjai stated:

"The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed on April 16, 1949 was a milestone in the history of the relations of our countries and laid down the basic principles of cooperation in all walks of life, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These principles still constitute the solid foundation of our relations.

The fraternal relationship of our parites, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, is decisive in cooperation. Inter-state relations are regular and comprise all walks of life, and public and social organizations maintain everyday contacts.

Jozsef Marjai made particular mention of the dynamically developing bilateral economic contacts in which modern forms of specialization and cooperation are becoming increasingly important.

Today deliveries under production specialization and cooperation agreements account for 32 per cent of the total bilateral trade. The development of cooperation and specialization is to be a priority in coming years particularly in electronics and electrotechnology, the progressive branches of the engineering industry, in chemical industry and biotechnology.

Jozsef Marjai established that Hungarian-Czechoslovak cultural, scientific and educational cooperation is developing and furthers the values of both peoples. It is of mutual interest to increase the efficiency and improve the quality of cultural cooperation. The deputy premier pointed out that a considerable number of Slovaks live in Hungary, and Hungarians in Czechoslovakia. The existence of national minorities is a link that stimulates the strengthening of friendship, and it is considered an important aim to give them every support. As we are firmly convinced that the development of cooperation promotes the interests of the entire socialist community, we make every effort to foster and develop fraternal relations between parties, peoples and countries, said Jozsef Marjai in conclusion.

Then Czechoslovak Ambassador Ondrej Durej appreciated the significance of the friendship of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Hungarian people, and the importance of Czechoslovak-Hungarian contacts.

BERECZ DISCUSSES WAR REMEMBERANCE, LIBERATION

LD091831 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpts] Dialogue, negotiations and actions -- these are the demands of the Hungarian peace movement on the occasion of this year's "Peace and Friendship" month. The festive opening of the series of events took place at the Congress Hall of Parliament, where Mrs Nandorne Sebestyen, chairman of the National Peace Council greeted the participants.

The first speaker of the festive meeting was Janos Berecz, central committee secretary. In his speech he recalled the historic victory of the Allies over fascism, and the fact that in most countries of the world the anniversary had a worthy celebration. People remembered, drew lessons from history and demonstrated their faith with actions. He then said the following:

[Begin Berecz recording] We regret that this commemoration and reflection is not complete. Governments of countries that should regard the lesson of history as compulsory do not all share equally the reflection and commemoration. They say there is a need to make peace. I do not deny that there is a real need for making peace. The peoples of the world cannot live forever in protracted opposition, as history and our own fates already deals us enough problems. So there is a need to make peace.

But the reconciliation effected by Reagan, who is the present President of one of the great participants of the allied forces, this reconciliation is not shared by us. There is no room for reconciliation with yesterday's murderers, not even with their graves. Reconciliation can only take place with peoples who carry honestly the lessons of the past. There is no room for reconciliation with those who carried out such war-mongering and left so many victims in their wake. And one cannot effect reconciliation against the ally of yesterday.

Reconciliation can take place together with those who gained the victory over fascism, and we say today that peace should encompass all common actions of all nations.

This is how we Hungarians, for whom liberation was brought by the victory of the Soviet Army in World War II, in the Great Patriotic War, think of this issue. The most respectable commemoration is the fact that this nation took the fate of the country into its hands and is building and enriching the socialist Hungarian People's Republic. The respect of the nation is primarily expressed in the fact that it is not looking for enemies, that it is building friendships and establishing relations, but it does not shy away from a class statement. It is ready for the fight with all those who confront it. It is a very important task of this body to make the contemporary Hungarian youth understand this side of the matter as well. Today's Hungarian youth want primarily to live, to live in order to act. It loves its country and does not want a war. It has to understand: Not to want war is not enough by itself; one must act in order to ensure that no war breaks out. There is no neutrality in Europe when it comes to the threat of thermonuclear world war. There is just one rational behavior in Europe: the prevention, no matter where it comes from, of the threat of world war and of the unleashing of a world war itself. Only this attitude makes any sense in Europe. This must be done whether by diplomatic activity, by political demonstrations and marches, or by prayers. But only this sole human behavior makes any sense in Europe and also in the Hungarian People's Republic. And this action means primarily that we are also prepared to be soldiers, and we are capable of becoming soldiers when the need arises.

We are soldiers, as the Hungarian People's Republic in the Warsaw Pact, and we are ready to fulfill all obligations and duties of this treaty for our own benefit and existence and also for world peace in the coming years. It was in this spirit that we signed again and reaffirm the Warsaw Pact. We can also be soldiers in the country's interior, in production and in steadfastness. And we can be very good civilians -- good civilians who work, study, love, demonstrate, take a stance and express opinions. We Hungarians are often and frequently moved by the question of how we can be useful to ourselves. Every small nation goes through this question and thought because people like it when they are noticed, noted, remembered, if others know of their existence.

We learned during the past 40 years that those Hungarians are useful to the world who are calm, are in possession of a program of national construction, who act in the interest of realizing this program of national construction, who are ready and able to create a series of small and great achievements and who build friendly ties among the peoples of the world. Today the possibilities are fully available for this, and while we are fruitful partners of our allies and are honest in strengthening our friendship, we are also constructive, peace-creating and relation-building partners of the peoples of the world. [end recording]

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES FOOD, INDUSTRY

LD091811 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI) -- At its Thursday's session the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed the state of supplies this year and stated that the supply of basic foodstuffs and industrial products was satisfactory, but that of some durables was not. The government ordered the management authorities to take measures to decrease shortages and to improve the balance of demands and supplies.

The government discussed a report of the National Labour Safety Inspectorate on the state of labour safety in 1984. Although improving standards were reported, the number of accidents caused by negligence was still high, therefore the control of labour safety measures should be improved and those who breach rules made answerable.

The Council of Ministers called the member of the government and the senior officials of national authorities concerned to revise the opportunities of the implementation of MP's proposals made at the April session of the National Assembly and inform the president of the National Assembly and the MP's concerned.

MTI NOTES ROLE OF SMALL ENTERPRISES IN ECONOMY

LD082228 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI) -- The new forms of small enterprises, such as economic working communities, small cooperatives and specialized groups, have been operating in Hungary for four years. These organizations have encouraged market competition and contributed to better supplies. However, they failed to improve population's services and widen the choice of consumer goods appropriately as they preferred the large-scale order of large companies. This activity, on the other hand, proves that the ancillary small enterprises have become a stable component of and reduced the over-centralization of the Hungarian economy. Before 1981 there were 0.4 small enterprises per thousand inhabitants, now there are 1.8 to 1.9. At present there are almost 8,000 independent economic working communities, 2,500 specialized groups and 400 small cooperatives in this country.

In 1984 small enterprises contributed 1 percent to Hungarian GNP, two and a half times more than in 1983. The 60 thousand full-time members of small enterprises constitute 1 percent of all employees.

If part-timers are also considered, 340 thousand people are involved in small enterprises. Consequently, this additional source of income improved the living standard of approximately 1 million people. According to statistical data the income of staff members of small enterprises is between a monthly 3,000 and 9,000 forints.

PRC WRITERS DELEGATION VISITS 24 APR-7 MAY

LD072047 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- Invited by the Ministry of Culture a delegation of Chinese writers visited Hungary from April 24 and May 7. The delegation held talks with representatives of the Hungarian Writers' Federation on the opportunities for the development of Hungarian-Chinese literary relations and visited publishing offices and editorial offices of periodicals. Deputy Minister of Culture Dezso Toth met the delegation.

PRC'S LI PENG TO VISIT IN 'SECOND HALF OF MAY'

LD091806 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, the deputy premier of China, Li Peng, will pay a visit to Poland during the second half of May.

ORTEGA CONCLUDES VISIT, MEETINGS WITH LEADERS

Seen Off by Jaruzelski

LD091037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega has ended his working visit to Poland and departed from our country. He was seen off at Okecie Airport by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski.

Issues Press Statement

LD091512 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 9 May 85

[By Ryszard Ginalski and Wieslawa Mazarska]

[Text] Warsaw, May 9 -- Before he left Poland, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], made a statement for Polish mass media here early today. He voiced profound satisfaction on the part of the Nicaraguan delegation over their visit to Poland and the talks they had with Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, and other members of this country's party and state authorities.

"We got acquainted with the Polish nation's efforts for the sake of economy, peace, and national unity," President Ortega said. "The people of Nicaragua make similar efforts," he added.

"While discussing the current international situation, we expressed support for the recent proposal by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and all other efforts by the socialist countries aimed to secure peace."

"During our talks we voiced profound concern over the situation in Latin America, where a deep economic crisis had led nations of that continent to a joint front of struggle against the U.S. policy. The United States has been exporting famine, poverty, and unemployment to Latin America," President Ortega said. "That is why the entire Latin America demands that the U.S. introduce a new type of economic and trading relations and proclaim a universal moratorium on the repayment of (Latin American nations') huge foreign debt."

The Nicaraguan president stressed that the U.S. Administration has been continually pursuing an aggressive policy towards Nicaragua. "That administration's adventurous policy of hegemony is fascist in nature," he charged. "President Reagan relies on rightist circles and some church circles in Nicaragua so as to provide justification for his terrorist policy towards our country," Ortega said. "He would like to reinstate the kind of democracy in Nicaragua as would resemble the Somoza dictatorship.

"Following our talks with Polish leaders concerning the situation in Nicaragua we feel both we and Poland are in a common front of struggle against a common enemy of our nations," Daniel Ortega declared.

"During the talks in Warsaw we confirmed solidarity between the nations of Poland and Nicaragua," he said.

Making reference to his visit May 8 to the former Nazi concentration camp of Majdanek, eastern Poland, President Ortega said this was the first time he has visited the camp. "I wanted to manifest there the Nicaraguan people's gratitude for the heroic deeds of the Polish people in defence against fascism, and thus to confirm the unity of feelings and actions of our nations in the defense of peace."

In a reference to the Reagan visit to the Bitburg cemetery of Nazi soldiers and SS-men, Ortega said that laying a wreath at the graves of those who were murdering nations of Europe was like laying a wreath at Hitler's grave. "When war was going on in Europe, and when millions of people were suffering in concentration camps, Reagan -- I suspect -- had Hitler's portrait hanging in his room. Also in Latin America there were many Hitler supporters, including the then Nicaraguan dictator Somoza," President Daniel Ortega declared addressing a news conference here today.

### Warsaw on Visit, U.S. Sanctions

LD092058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 May 85

[Commentary by Andrzej Walatek]

[Text] The working visit to our country by Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, which ended today, has confirmed the further development of comprehensive relations between our states and has provided one more proof of Poland's support of and solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. Both sides voiced their concern over the deterioration in the international situation, advocated curbing the arms race, and supported the new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at ensuring real successes during the Soviet-American talks being held in Geneva.

During his talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski and other representatives of our country, Daniel Ortega reported on the struggle of the Nicaraguan people to defend their independence and territorial integrity against the incessant attacks of the U.S. Administration, which supports the activities of counterrevolutionary gangs. The economic sanctions against this small country announced several days ago by the White House have -- as we know -- aroused waves of outrage throughout the world, including in the United States. Many countries have protested sharply: Italy, for instance, has no intention of abandoning further power industry investment projects in Nicaragua. The ships already laden with goods intended for the United States have been bought by Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, and other West European countries. Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, has stated that the American boycott of Nicaragua is politically mistaken and unproductive. Events will probably confirm the truth of these words. We, Wojciech Jaruzelski declared, support all Nicaragua's initiatives aimed at removing tension in this region of the world. We also support the activities to this end of the Contadora states. There is one more thing: The agencies are reporting that Daniel Ortega intends to spend the final days of the week in Spain. This too shows something and requires no further comment.

## VE DAY'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

### Warsaw Ceremony

LD091048 [Editorial Report] At 0955 GMT on 9 May, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish carries a live relay on a wreath-laying ceremony held in Victory Square, Warsaw, at Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The reporter describes the scene, notes that many Varsovians are present, and says that a guard of honor is standing by the tomb. At 0957 GMT he says: "At this moment Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, is arriving. He has stopped to welcome a group of political and state activists. He greets Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski and the leader of the Democratic Party, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak. Sorry, I did not notice, chairman of the Council of State, Professor Henryk Jablonski is also present."

Sirens are sounded at 1000 GMT and the reporter says that all traffic in Warsaw now comes to a halt. At 1002 GMT the national anthem is played, the guard of honor presents arms, and a 24-gun salute is heard in the background.

The wreath-laying ceremony commences at 1005 GMT. The reporter says that the first wreath is from the nation. "In the wreath-laying delegation are Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier and first secretary of the party Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Roman Malinowski, ZSL chairman; Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, leader of the Democratic Party; Jan Dobraczynski, Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth chairman; Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Sejm; General Florian Siwicki, minister of National Defense; and Marian Wozniak, first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee." At 1007 GMT the reporter says "Here is another wreath, from the delegation of the USSR," and at 1008 GMT he says "and now the wreath of the military delegation of the USSR." He gives no names or other details.

The relay ends at 1012 GMT with the wreath-laying ceremony still in progress.

## Wreaths Laid at Soviet Cemetery

LD091224 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1056 GMT on 9 May carries a live relay from Warsaw's cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers. Although loud drumbeats occasionally drown out the reporter's voice, he can be heard naming the following officials in the laying of the first wreath: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski; Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski; ZSL Chairman Roman Malinowski; SD leader Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak; and Jan Dobraczynski, Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth chairman. Delegations of the USSR, the GDR, and other socialist countries also lay wreaths, he adds. As reporters continue to describe the scene, the drums drown out their voices. Then a reporter notes that members of the delegations are signing a commemorative book and that more wreaths have been laid, "The last delegation to lay a wreath was the delegation from the Embassy of the PRC," he says. The relay ends at 1110 after the playing of "The Internationale."

## Victory Day Parade

ID091741 [Edicorial Report] On 9 May 1985 at 1450 GMT, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish broadcasts a 65-minute report on the Victory Day parade taking place in Warsaw's Parade Square.

At 1450 the unidentified commentator sets the scene to the background of music relayed over a public address system, saying that only infantry will be taking part in the parade and there will be no motorized units. The commentator talks about World War II and the Poles' part in it, continuing by reading slogans on banners on buildings opposite the parade ground. The commentator recalls previous parades in Parade Square since World War II.

The parade begins at 1500 with the commentator's report: "Members of the party and state authorities are now mounting the rostrum.

Among them are Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee and deputy premier; Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party; Stanislaw Gucwa, the Sejm speaker; and Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. Also present are members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee.

Minister of National Defense Florian Siwicki receives the statement that the Polish Army is ready to parade from the commander of the Warsaw Military District. The Polish Army guard of honor is in the lead, followed by the color guard. The parade passes the stand and is reviewed by Siwicki. The parade stands at attention; shoulders arms; and then stands at ease. The flag-raising ceremony then begins, to the strains of the national anthem.

At 1512 the national anthem sounds to the fanfare of bugles. The commentator describes wartime exploits of regiments whose colors are represented, and recalls exploits of other armed services in World War II.

At 1522 Siwicki begins his speech. Noting the momentous nature of the day, Siwicki recalls the day in 1945 when the Polish detachments and people finally stood in Berlin and on the Elbe, together with the Soviet Army. Siwicki criticizes imperialism for trying to countermand the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, and says that attempts are being made to extend imperialism into space. Siwicki then praises the extension of the Warsaw Pact. Siwicki concludes by recalling the Victory Day parade in Moscow's Red Square in 1945, saying that the parade symbolized the unity between the two nations, "which has lasted over 40 years in the service of the two countries, guarding the peace."

Siwicki finishes speaking at 1533. The parade continues, with the commentator describing soldiers on parade. A military band begins a concert, which ends at 1545 to applause. A bugle call signals the parade to move off and begin the march-past.

At 1555 the commentator describes troops as they march by: tank troops wearing their black berets, followed by coastal defense troops in blue berets. Additional groups are described, including delegations from the United Peasant Party scouts, and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

## Siwicki Speaks

LD091801 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1522 GMT 9 May 85

[Speech by Polish Minister of National Defense Florian Siwicki at Victory Day parade in Warsaw's Parade Square -- live]

[Text] Comrades and citizens, inhabitants of Warsaw, soldiers: The clock of history has moved forward four decades since the day of historic victory of the nations over Hitlerite fascism. On this momentous anniversary, we stand here today in our heroic capital to give expression through a ceremonial parade and a demonstration of the young to our steadfast will to serve the Republic, its development, its security, and its defense capability.

Following almost 6 years of the struggles of war, struggles for the freedom of our own people and other peoples, in the East and in the West, in the regular detachments of the Army and in the mass resistance movement, we finally stood in Berlin and on the Elbe. We stood there with our weapons still warm in our arms, in the company of the victors, in allied formation with the Soviet Army.

We came to the end of an exceptional road in our history: from the September defeat to the most complete of victories; from the edge of national extinction to a secure life in an independent homeland, with fair borders, in a new democratic people's political system. Such was the fruit of the war effort of the whole nation.

On that day in May, the joy of victory was marred by the suffering over the fallen comrades in arms, by the awareness of the immense losses. But, at the same time, we were attended by a hope of rebirth, of a flourishing new life for the homeland. Under the leadership of the party of the working class, that hope was fulfilled. Through the unprecedented heroism of the public, we transformed a country that had been crushed by war into a modern state. The Polish soldier made his worthy contribution to these historic achievements of our people. The Polish People's Army liberated and defended, stood guard over the frontiers and built, and was the mainstay of the people's authorities.

Our Army, as the head of the Armed Forces put it, arises out of the nation and serves the nation. We are and will always be faithful to this sacred principle. The soldier's service is still essential in Poland.

Imperialism would like to countermand the course of history, to undermine the order in Europe of Yalta and Potsdam, to trample on the truth regarding who it was who fought with whom, and in the names of what goals, during World War II. A further stage of the arms race initiated by imperialism, which today is already reaching out into outer space, demonstrates this. That road leads nowhere. It strikes out at peace and security.

We Poles have a special political and moral right to recall constantly to mind the horrors of war and the value of peace. We cannot, we do not wish to, and we are not able to reconcile ourselves with and pronounce absolution for those sinister forces that gave birth to Hitlerite fascism, which armed and encouraged it to international banditry. There will never be any forgiveness for the perpetrators of genocide among our people -- to the end of our Polish memory, to the end of our lives.

Our main patriotic and internationalist duty today is to consolidate the security of the state with all our strength, to add to the defensive forces of the socialist community, to strengthen in international practice the peaceful principles of the coexistence of states and peoples. The Warsaw Pact is of memorable significance in this great cause. Its prolongation is a farsighted historic decision because as long as there is no credible system of collective security -- through the fault of imperialism -- the existence and the strengthening of the defensive shield of the socialist community is essential. To this task, the PPR and its Armed Forces will provide, as before, a realistic contribution in line with its tradition and needs.

Citizens and comrades, we lower our Army banners, paying homage to all the heroes of struggle against Hitlerism who fell on the field of glory. We pay due homage to those who raised villages and cities from ashes and ruin and built a new People's Poland, and to all those who devote their strength to the beloved fatherland. There were, are, and will be among them the soldiers of our People's Army. The generations of Polish soldiers fulfilling the tasks for the good of the nation always reported, for the glory of the fatherland. You too, the youngest comrades-in-arms, repeat today the same lofty and traditional saying: "To the glory of the fatherland." This is the right and patriotic duty of a soldier.

Our hearts and minds go to those soldiers, war veterans of the Polish Army, who as 40 years ago, today again had the privilege to take part in the victory parade on Red Square in Moscow. This is the symbol of our unity -- sincere, warm brotherhood-in-arms, which grew in the struggle against the common enemy and has lasted over 40 years in the joint service, guarding the peace.

The expression of this brotherhood is in the presence among us of distinguished guests, representatives of the Land of Soviets, our dependable allies. We welcome them heartily. We convey to the veterans of the Great Patriotic War, all Soviet comrades-in-arms, best greetings and expressions of gratitude for the blood spilled in the struggle for the freedom of Poland, and for friendly support in every need. We send on this solemn day our allied greetings to the soldiers of the armies of all the states of our defensive alliance -- the Warsaw Pact. We greet the war veterans, former soldiers of the countries of the anti-hitlerite coalition and all fighters against fascism.

Citizens, veterans of struggle against Hitlerism, Polish youth, soldiers! Over graves and ruins of the war, there sounded loudly the order of the supreme commander of the Polish forces: Following the war that has been won, we must win and secure for the fatherland a noble existence. We are performing this order. In the postwar history of our state, every day there is an impression of the soldiers' service in work for his country. This is what our Armed Forces are like, this is what they will continue to be. The soldiers of the People's Army, flesh of the flesh of our people, always faithful to the fatherland, the People's Republic of Poland.

Jaruzelski, Ryzhkov Lay Wreaths

LD091941 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1936 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] To mark the 40th anniversary of victory a 24-gun salute was fired at noon today in the Polish capital of Warsaw and in Chelm, Kolobrzeg, Szczecin, Bydgoszcz, Wroclaw, Poznan and Gdynia. Paying tribute to the heroes of the struggle for Poland on every front of World War II and inside the occupied country, representatives of the highest party and state authorities, including Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, laid a wreath from the nation on the slab of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A wreath was also laid by a Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov. A wreath-laying ceremony with the participation of the highest authorities also took place at the Soviet Army soldiers' mausoleum-cemetery in Warsaw. Delegations from the Sejm, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth's National Council, metropolitan authorities, veteran, public and youth organizations, and work enterprises laid wreaths at the Nike Monument to the heroes of Warsaw.

A military march-past and youth parade is starting right now in Warsaw. The event is being relayed by Polish Radio's first program.

Leaders, Rhyzkov Honor Veterans

LD092216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] A special feature of today's celebrations was a meeting at the Council of Ministers' palace with veterans who took part in the struggle on every front of World War II. It was attended by party and state leaders with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, and also by a Soviet party-government delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov. Welcoming the participants, Henryk Jablonski stressed that the Polish people will support with full force every proposal realistically aimed at stopping the arms race.

SFRY VETERANS' PAPER CRITICIZES BITBURG VISIT

LD091931 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav veterans and entire public sharply condemn Reagan's visit to the Bitburg cemetery and express indignation and concern, especially because the U.S. President proclaimed a "reconciliation" that cannot and must not be "a deeply moral act", the newspaper of the Yugoslav World War Two veterans' organization 4 Jul writes.

Yugoslavia, it says, respects international law, which specifies that war crimes cannot fall under the statute of limitations, no matter what justifications are attempted. Paying homage to Hitler's soldiers, the U.S. President in the grossest and most direct way drew an equation mark between the Nazi executioners and their victims, the Yugoslav newspaper writes in a commentary in its latest issue. In this way, Reagan, intentionally or not, although, regrettably, the former seems to be the case, collectively amnestied Nazism, itself, 4 Jul writes.

The newspaper writes that the planned, politically coloured and carefully timed decision was in essence aimed at strengthening the Western bloc and NATO's rivalry and confrontation with the opposite military-political alliance.

REPORTAGE ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

Djuranovic 7 May Speech

LD081817 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 7 May 85

["Veselin Djuranovic Speech at Festive Meeting on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Fascism" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- We turn our first thoughts on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the winning of freedom to the millions of people, fighters and victims of fascism, who gave their lives in the battlefields and places of execution throughout the world for the sake of peace, happiness and mankind's welfare, and for the sake of the freedom of the present and future generations.

Marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, we remember with profound respect the sons and daughters of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia who incorporated their lives in the foundations of freedom and the new, socialist and self-management Yugoslavia and for all time cemented with their blood the equality, brotherhood and unity of its nations and nationalities.

During the days of national festivity to mark the jubilee 40th anniversary of the winning of freedom, we remember with pride the leader of our national liberation struggle, the political and military strategist of our revolution, the supreme commander of our country's Armed Forces, president of the Republic and president of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, under whose leadership in both war and peace we achieved the greatest victories -- President of the Republic and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito.

I call on you to give thanks and pay tribute to all those people -- all those who perished for the slogan "Death to Fascism -- Freedom to the People!" -- with one minute of silence.

Forty years ago, on 9 May 1945, Marshal Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia announced to the working people and citizens of our country that Nazi Germany had signed an unconditional capitulation and that the great and long-awaited day of peace and freedom had arrived.

On the same day, Tito expressed his gratitude to all the fighters and paid tribute to those who had died in the struggle to preserve human dignity and freedom. Stressing the importance of the joint struggle by the allies for the victory over the common enemy, Tito hoped that historic day would inspire all the united peoples to ensure lasting peace, international equality and understanding. At the same time, Tito called on Yugoslavs to enter new battles for the renewal and reconstruction of the country, the consolidation of the gains of the national liberation struggle and the construction of a better life in the new Yugoslavia with resolve, elan, self-sacrifice, self-denial and fraternity, just as in the war.

The epoch of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution was marked by the heroism of hundreds of thousands of sons and daughters of all the nations and nationalities of our country. In the fiery birth of the new Yugoslavia and new society, they testified with their lives and blood to the age-old aspirations and desires of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities to live together and share the same fate. These aspirations and desires were not able to be suppressed either by the policy of national oppression and social lawlessness that the bourgeois regimes between the two world wars pursued heedlessly or by the brutal attempts of the fascist occupying forces to dim the prospect of their unification with the aid of traitors at home, the fanning of fratricidal war, the formation of quisling creations and the annexation of parts of our country.

They failed in their infernal designs because the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY], with its call for an uprising and struggle for freedom and with its platform of national and social liberation, again strengthened and kindled the desires and aspirations of our nations and nationalities to live together and to be the architects of their fates together. The broad popular masses of our nations and nationalities deeply felt that the CPY program and its leading role in the national liberation struggle were a firm guarantee that after the victory over the fascist occupying forces there would be no return to the old and that new Yugoslavia would mean the full realization of their national and social interests.

The national liberation struggle showed and confirmed that the popular masses are invincible when profoundly convinced that the fruits of their struggle will belong to them, that they will do things their way and that finally they will be their own masters in their own house, and this is why nothing could divert them from that path -- neither the superior armed forces of the fascist occupying power and all their crimes and misdeeds, the shameful intrigues of the traitors, the bloody terror of the Chetniks, Ustashi, Balists, White Guards, various separatist collaborationists and all those who contributed to the fall and dismemberment of Yugoslavia in the April war and who, under the protection of fascism, established their own puppet states, endeavoring within their framework to suppress everything that was freedom-loving, anti-fascist, democratic and progressive. All those dark forces and their armed might were not able to halt the enhanced strength of the people and the wave of the liberation struggle in all parts of our country or to extinguish the flame of the armed uprising that was burning with increasing vigor under the flag of freedom and the struggle for national and social liberation, which the CPY with Tito at its head had raised and carried high throughout the whole war.

The greatness of the historic year of 1941 lies in the fact that at the moment when the German, Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian fascist aggressors occupied and divided up our country, in response to the call from the CPY the nations and nationalities of our country went into the struggle for freedom and through armed uprising rejected the state of capitulation and dismemberment of the country and foreshadowed the birth of the new Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations and nationalities.

It was of the greatest importance to Yugoslav society and the history of liberation struggles and revolutions that our national liberation struggle, which appeared from the very outset as an armed uprising, was conducted without regard for all the classical theories and experiences relating to armed uprisings and that, from the very outset right to the victorious outcome, it was a struggle for the liberation of the country from the fascist occupying forces and a socialist revolution. Our national liberation struggle gathered together everything that was patriotic and anti-fascist, democratic and progressive in all the nations and nationalities of our country on the platform of a struggle against the fascist occupying forces. It was able to take on a national character, engage so much combat energy among the masses, be so persistent and finally be victorious precisely because it expressed in a genuinely profound manner both the national and social interests and goals of the working class and working people of all the nations and nationalities. It was a struggle for freedom, but also a struggle against the old and for the new, and it was therefore natural that with every foot of territory liberated with the people's armed forces there grew up a new, popular power -- a firm guarantee that after the liberation the bourgeois rulers, with their policy of national enslavement and system of no social rights, would never again be able to burden the people.

The sole force that could conduct the national liberation struggle and be its organizer and leader was the CPY. When the state and military leaders of bourgeois Yugoslavia betrayed the country, the government and king fled abroad, when the bourgeois parties fell apart and the country was occupied, fragmented and in a state of total disintegration, the CPY alone remained unified and the only organized political force of a Yugoslav character in the entire country, with its central party leadership and Tito at its head. The CPY never ceased to function following the occupation of the country. Events did not take it by surprise, for it had prepared itself for them in advance. Even before the fascist invasion, during the time of the capitulation policy of the old regime, the CPY acquired great prestige among the patriotic and anti-fascist masses, through its determined advocation of defense of national independence against the threatened fascist aggression, and was preparing communists for the struggle in the new historical situation. The CPY was the only one to have a clear program of anti-fascist struggle and defense of the country, which it adopted as early as the Fifth National CPY Conference in 1940.

The victorious outcome of the national liberation struggle was the result of the ability of the CPY with Tito at its head, in a authentic manner that corresponded to the Yugoslav conditions of the liberation and revolutionary struggle, to evolve and implement unity of political and military strategy. Dogmatic application of the strategy of armed uprising in multinational Yugoslavia, in the conditions of the fascist occupation and with the wide participation of patriotic, anti-fascist and democratic forces in each of our nations and nationalities, regardless of national and religious adherence and of ideological convictions, has ensured for the national liberation struggle support in precisely in those strata of the population whose broad participation in it was a condition of victory. The participation of the broadest national strata in the national liberation struggle also ensured the profoundly democratic character of our revolution, both during the armed struggle and during socialist social development. The democratic essence of the Yugoslav socialist revolution will remain not only one of its permanent values, but also an example and experience of great international importance.

We are justly proud of the historical fact that the Yugoslav front of armed struggle against fascism was opened at the right moment in the form of an armed uprising. By winning great military victories on the Yugoslav battle front and creating a free territory in Yugoslavia already in the first year of the war, and by increasing the strength and the striking power of the National Liberation Army that constantly tied large military formations of the fascist aggressor to the Yugoslav front throughout the war, our national liberation movement became an important part of the anti-Hitler

coalition and the National Liberation Army and partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, which numbered several hundred thousand fighters, became under the supreme command of Josip Broz Tito, an important military factor in the struggle against the fascist aggressors and grew in size and strength to become the third military force of the anti-Hitler coalition on the European theater of war.

The national liberation struggle was unique in enslaved Europe in its dimensions and nature. The Yugoslav nations and nationalities fought for and won their greatest military and political victories against fascism by their own forces. This was of far-reaching importance for the country's destiny after the victory, too. For, as freedom was not brought to us on the bayonet points of foreign armies, so the decision on the socio-political order of the new Yugoslavia was not left to outside factors.

We feel proud that during World War II, for a full 4 years from 1941 to 1945, we were a combat part of the anti-fascist forces; that the patriotic, anti-fascist and democratic forces of our country, with the CPY at the head, turned Yugoslavia into a powerful bastion of anti-fascism; that we fought for the common interests of freedom-loving and progressive mankind; that -- fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army and the armies of Great Britain and the United States of America -- made a great contribution to the historic victory over fascism.

The national liberation war and the socialist revolution -- the program of the LCY stresses -- will by the number of victims and the weight of effort in the struggle against an exceptionally mighty enemy, by the high level of morale of the revolutionary National Liberation Army and the partisan detachments by the revolutionary enthusiasm of all the active participants in the revolution, by the maturity and metal of the revolutionary cadres in the national liberation committees, in the nationwide national liberation front in the political anti-fascist organizations of women and young people -- will go down in the history of wars and socialist revolutions as one of the brightest examples of the struggle for revolutionary socialist social transformation and for national freedom making a substantial contribution to the world struggle for socialism.

We are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism after the longest period of freedom and peace in the history of our nations and nationalities, a period which -- as a result of huge efforts by the working people of our country, and the great sacrifices, creativity and self-denial of several generations -- has been more fruitful than the development earlier measured in centuries. These have been years and decades of struggle against the difficult heritage of the past -- general backwardness, poverty, obscurantism and aimlessness, illiteracy and unenlightenment, against the many relics of the Middle Ages, of struggle for the renewal of the war-torn country, for industrialization and electrification, for building of modern roads, railways, airports and harbors, for modernization of agricultural production, to construct apartments and water pipelines, to lay the foundations of technological development and scientific research work, to bring about compulsory 8-year education, to develop secondary and university education, to raise the general health and social welfare of the population, to raise the standard of living and the social standard, to develop culture, and bring about better conditions of life overall for working people and citizens.

In the course of the 4 decades of peace, Yugoslavia has brought about a great social, material and cultural rebirth. A radical change has been wrought in its social essence. Thousands and thousands of facilities have been built in industry, power engineering, transport and communications, agriculture, trade, tourism and catering, municipal economic activity, education, science, health and sport. All the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, all the regions in our country, have experienced great material and cultural progress.

Major results have also been attained in developing the material foundations for accelerated development of the economically underdeveloped socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, whereby a significant step has been made along the way to strengthening the economic equality of the nations and nationalities.

The real per capita social product has been increased 5-fold, even though the number of inhabitants has risen by 7 million in the same period. Total output has been increased over 7-fold, and industrial output about 19-fold. Today almost 1 in 3 of the population is how employed in industry whereas immediately before the war only 1 in 17 was so engaged. Electrification of the country has been achieved. Average yields in grain production have been increased more than three-fold. Over 3.5 million apartments have been built. The time of illiteracy and unenlightenment are behind us. About 98 percent of children between 7 and 14 years of age are included in the 8-year basic education. We rank with the top counttries in Europe and the world in number of students. The standard of living and social standard of the population has been substantially increased. Great changes in health protection and social insurance and improvement in nutrition have led, inter alia to a more than 20-year increase in life expectancy. The social structure of the population has undergone a radical change. Forty years ago the agricultural population made up two thirds of the total population, but today it is less than one fifth. The urban population today makes up 94 percent of the total population, compared to 21 percent 4 decades ago.

Of particular and far-reaching significance are the results achieved in the development of socialist self-management and direct socialist democracy and in the realization of the freedoms and democratic rights of the working people and citizens of our country. Despite the phenomena of inconsistency, oscilations and halts that accompany the development of socialist self-managing relations, the past period has been marked by the struggle for the realization of the strategy of the development of socialist self-management as the basic production relations. In this respect we have taken a major step forward. The working class and working people are deeply aware that this is the only way for our social development that leads to the liberation of labor and the working man. The trends toward socialist self-managing relations as a complete social system have grown substantially stronger. Socialist self-management has become a historic achievement of the struggle waged by our working class, which will never allow anyone to threaten it. Socialist self-managing relations are a powerful stabilizing factor in the overall social development in the country.

One should particularly stress the great successes achieved in the building, strengthening and development of the system of all-people's defense and the Armed Forces of our country -- the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial Defense Forces. Our Armed Forces grow stronger on the basis of the combat traditions and rich experiences. They are united and strong in defense of the achievements made both by the national liberation struggle and the revolution, of our freedom and independence, and are linked with the nations and nationalities whose interests they serve by unbreakable ties.

During the 4 decades of the struggle for the building of a socialist self-managing society, for raising the material basis of social development and for the general transformation of Yugoslavia and every one of its parts, we have achieved significant successes, won many battles and ensured a constant upward trend in social development, but this has also been a hard road. As in war, we did not win all the battles in peace-time either. Apart from success there were also defeats, apart from growth there were also halts, apart from achievements there were also failures. We have successfully surmounted many obstacles, but there are those that we have not yet surmounted. We have attained many of our goals, but some of them we shall only reach at the end of a strenuous and long road. There have been serious difficulties that we eliminated in time, but there have also been those that we did not and those that we created on our own.

However, it should not be forgotten that when we started we had to follow what in those days were the still unpaved paths of socialist self-management. Our march, which took us to what in many ways was unknown land and that took place in conditions of great social changes, was accompanied by numerous dilemmas and trials. In addition to all that, all the time we had to struggle, and still have to today, against powerful resistance from positions of etatism, techno-buraucratism, petit bourgeois liberalism, nationalism and irredentism. We have also been exposed to external pressures and had to fight fierce battles to preserve our right to our own way of development and through this struggle we also built the foundations for relations based on equality between socialist countries.

We have successfully withstood pressures and trials and have always emerged from them stronger, readier and more capable and armed with new experiences. We have ensured the continuity of the revolutionary social development based on our main strategic orientations: on the further development of socialist self-management as the basic production relation and a complete social system; on the consolidation of the political, economic and cultural equality of our nations and nationalities in keeping with the constitutional principles and relations and through further, more efficient and more vigorous struggle against every form of nationalism, separatism, unitarism, clerico-nationalism and irredentism; and on the further consolidation of Yugoslavia's international position based on our nonaligned, non-bloc and peaceful foreign policy.

Memories of the great and glorious days of our history and the lessons learned and experiences gained during the preceding stages of our socialist development add further emphasis to the importance of our action aimed at resolving the acute problems of socioeconomic development, all the more so because we are today fighting one of those great battles that propel history forward.

Overcoming the economic crisis and the halt in the development of socialist self-management through the consistent and creative realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization is the main task and the central issue at this moment. The battle for the realization of the stabilization program can and must be won. The prerequisites for winning it are the establishment without delay of the ideopolitical unity and unity of action of the LCY, a comprehensive mobilization of all the factors in society and the most efficient and better organization of the action aimed at ensuring the kind of socioeconomic relations in which the workers in associated labor will control the results of their work, the income they create and social reproduction as a whole. This is the task for the whole of our epoch, but also the direct task for toady.

The essence and meaning of the struggle for the realization of the basic provisions of the program of economic stabilization are to be found in the overcoming of the halt in the development of socialist self-managing relations and the establishment of the conditions necessary for the effect of the market criteria of economic activity, functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and of the pooling of labor and resources over the whole territory of the country. At the same time, this also means cutting the roots of the etatist and techno-bureaucratic trends and making it impossible for decisions on income and social reproduction to be made outside associated labor. This should be contributed to also by the efforts to promote the functioning of the political system. Wavering, hesitation, and dilemmas in this respect along all of these strategic directions or yielding to pressures are the greatest threat to the success of our action aimed at overcoming the causes of the economic crisis and its consequences.

Fear of change blurs the prospect and weakens the intensity of the revolutionary struggle. Consequently, the action aimed at realizing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization must be united, resolute and effective and must fully rely on all the creative forces of the working class, of young people, and society as a whole.

To this end, the carrying out of the plan of industrial and agricultural production and export, curbing inflation and halting the fall of real personal incomes are the most pressing obligations at this moment and represent a key issue to whose successful resolution all the other tasks should be subordinated. Only by carrying out these tasks successfully will it be really possible to resolve the other important questions as well, among which are employment and overcoming social differences, which is of the greatest importance for the young generation and its comprehensive inclusion in the struggle for socialism and for ensuring the continuity of revolutionary

The resolute course toward a substantial increase in the ideo-political unity and unity of action of the LCY and the responsibility of the LC and every one of its members and leaderships for the further revolutionary social development and for bridging the gap between words and deeds and thus toward genuinely ensuring its leading ideo-political role in society is of decisive importance for the further successful progress of our society. The constant conscious action of communists in all the forms of socialist self-management and direct socialist democracy and within the framework of the working people's broadest democratic involvement in the SAWPY, which has grown out of the united national liberation front of Yugoslavia, represents a prerequsite for the successful struggle for the victory of self-managing socialism, this all the more so as social contradictions are pronounced today, especially because of accumulated economic difficulties and because of the powerful manifestation of the etatist, technobureaucratic and nationalist group-property and unbridled trends and because the increased social differences in society threaten to spread lack of confidence on the part of the working people in the organized socialist forces' resolve and ability to put an end to these trends.

The same as in all the stages of our revolutionary development, so again today in a new historical situation the LC must continue to be the vanguard of the working class and express with words and deeds the latter's basic interests and aspirations. The fact that the LC is achieving its role inside the self-managing and democratic mechanism of decisionmaking in our society, through the manifold activity of the working people and citizens in the Socialist Alliance as a broad front of all the organized socialist forces of our society, and that it does this by virtue of the intensity of its ideo-political activity and not as a factor of power, make the LC even more responsible for the further revolutionary development.

The LCY possesses enough strength and ability to carry out its historical task in present-day conditions as well. This is proved by the action recently launched by the LCY throughout the country with the aim of increasing its unity and revolutionary effectiveness, which has strengthened the working people's and citizen's trust in the LC. The intensity and revolutionary effectiveness of this action must be maintained and must be enriched through the LCY's further ideo-political offensive aimed at reducing the number of unsolved questions, focusing energies on the settling of acute social and especially economic problems, and constantly raising the league's revolutionary responsibility.

Four decades since the victory over the dark forces of fascism we, regrettably, cannot relax, because we live in conditions of a constant threat to peace. The division into blocs, confrontations, the insane arms race, the tendencies to dominate and interfere in the internal affairs of other states, threats with and the use of military force, existence of crisis flashpoints, the increasingly unfavorable position of developing countries, which is also increasing the threat to their internal stability and independence, all make the international situation pregnant with grave dangers to peace.

Strengthened considerably by national-liberation struggles and anti-colonial revolutions in the post-war period, the forces of peace and democracy are becoming increasingly successful in their opposition to the reactionary forces in the world that are striving to retain the existing positions and to win the new ones. Resolute opposition to any kind of economic and political domination, the remnants of colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism, to the policy of exporting revolutions and military interventions and rascism -- is a broad front for people to wage the struggle for freedom and independence, their equality in international relations, for peace and democracy.

Peace is mankind's basic need. Solving international problems through peaceful means and negotiations, with mutual respect, understanding and trust; peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with differing social systems; and the relaxation of tension and surmounting of the bloc divisions in the world are the only alternative and path that lead to peace in the world.

The Nonaligned Movement, one of whose founders was Josip Broz Tito, has a very important role to play in the struggle for peace in the world, for people's equality and the democratization of international relations.

Socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia is resolutely in favor of a peace based on the principles of the respect for the independence of sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality in international relations and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. Opting for this kind of foreign policy, for the policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia proceeds from both its own interests and from the common interests and aspirations of all nations and the entire humanity. This foreign policy is deeply rooted in and permanently linked to our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

Yugoslavia is in favor of a world devoid of constant fear of the more powerful ones deciding its destiny and survival, for there can be no real relaxation of international tension or lasting peace unless all states participate actively in the settlement of the most important problems and unless inequality in international relations is not eliminated; Yugoslavia is in favor of a world in which each country can decide independently about its own fate and social system, in which sovereignty, territorial integrity, equal cooperation and mutual respect and esteem will form a basis for freedom and peace; Yugoslavia is for a world in which millions of people will not have to struggle in poverty and die of starvation while others are living in wealth and abundance mostly accumulated at the expense of those who are at present fighting for their survival.

We have never laid claims on anybody's territory, nor will we ever do that; we have never interfered in the affairs of others, nor will we ever do that; we have not and we will not enter into agreements with one country at the expense of another. To these principles and orientations we shall remain loyal.

By the same token, Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities will resolutely defend every inch of Yugoslav territory. We shall firmly oppose any attempt to interfere in our internal affairs, from whatever corner it came. We shall resolutely rebuff any attempt to attack our sovereignty, territorial integrity and the freedom of our country. We have so far been determined in our opposition to external pressures. And we shall continue to do that, full of dignity and pride over the fact that Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities are their own masters in their own country. This is our revolution's greatest achievement, of lasting value, and its defense is a sacred cause to Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities.

There is no end to various outside attempts to test this, particularly at the present time when we are confronted by economic difficulties. Mistaken are both those who think that they can destabilize us through pressures and thus make gains for themselves and those who revive the ghosts of the past and lay claims on the parts of Yugoslav territory. We shall adhere to the Tito's pledge -- "We do not want what belongs to others, but will defend what belongs to us."

To our nations and nationalities the war was a great ordeal, a great historical test. Their freely expressed desire to live together and to share their destiny reflected their deep conviction that none of them could live on their own and firmly confirmed that brotherhood and unity were a granite-like legacy of our victories in wartime and in peacetime, a guarantee of our future. The experience we gained through the national liberation struggle, the revolution and our socialist development was a historic lesson and a confirmation that we can build our future successfully only on what we have in common, what brings us closer together, what unites us in the struggle of our common goals and interests that at the same time are the greatest achievements of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution -- freedom, independence, brotherhood and unity, the economic and political equality of our nations and nationalities, and our country's international status based on our independent and peaceful foreign policy.

The new Yugoslavia -- the socialist, self-managing and nonaligned fraternal community of equal nations and nationalities -- is a guarantee of freedom and progress of each of its nations and nationalities in particular, and of all of us, in general. It was for such a Yugoslavia that sons and daughters of all of our nations and nationalities fought with immense enthusiasm and oblivious to danger. For such a Yugoslavia, for peace in a more just and better world, following along the Tito's road of brotherhood and unity, freedom and socialism, our country's future generations will spare neither their lives nor their blood.

Long live the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia!

## Djuranovic Attends 8 May Meeting

LD082316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- A formal meeting was held in Belgrade tonight to mark the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and victory over fascism.

Tonight's meeting was attended by members of the SFRY Presidency, the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, representatives of the federal administrative bodies, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, members of the Federal Board of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia, the conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, delegations of the republics and the provinces, members of the diplomatic corps, and others. The formal meeting was attended by state delegations of the member-countries of the antifascist coalition: the USSR, the U.S., Great Britain and France.

Following the national anthem, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke about Yugoslavia's contribution to the victory over fascism and about 40 years of life in the free country.

## Foreign Delegations Lay Wreaths

LD092043 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1922 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- The celebration today of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Yugoslavia and victory over fascism was attended by delegations of 14 countries, representatives of 3 former allied missions -- Soviet, British and U.S. -- and members of the diplomatic corps and military attaches accredited in Belgrade.

The U.S. delegation placed flowers on the grave of President Tito and on the tomb of the unknown soldier on Mt Avala today. Flowers on the grave of President Tito were placed also by the delegation of the former British military mission headed by Fitzroy Maclean and the delegation of the former U.S. military mission, headed by Timothy Feiffer.

As part of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, a group of 175 British war veterans who fought in Yugoslavia, and a group of members of the "Association of British-Yugoslav Friendship" visited today the Yugoslav island of Vis where the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army and, with it, the British military mission, were stationed at the end of the war.

Foreign delegations laid wreaths at monuments to Yugoslav fighters who fell for freedom. The Soviet state delegation, which attended the celebration, left Belgrade this afternoon.

## Djuranovic Greets USSR

LD091928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidium, has sent a telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in which, on behalf of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities and the SFRY Presidency, he conveys most cordial greetings and congratulations.

The telegram says that in the course of the 4-year war, the people of Yugoslavia, led by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, made exceptional sacrifices and went through the most difficult sufferings, which was the price of their freedom, independence, and right to decide independently their own path of development and their own future.

Our national liberation struggle, waged in the heart of occupied Europe, made a great contribution to the successful and final victory by the forces of the anti-fascist coalition.

The telegram also states that it is with the greatest respect that Yugoslavia's people remember the heroic struggle of the Red Army and the people of the Soviet Union who suffered enormous casualties and made an immeasurable contribution to the victory by the peace-loving people of the world over the fascist darkness.

The telegram also notes that even today, 40 years since the most horrible war, the world is still confronted with the need to invest maximum efforts to achieve peace, a world without weapons, just political and economic relations between nations and states on an equal footing, for which all the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition made great sacrifices. The telegram also states that socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia will continue to give its full support to such efforts.

At the end of the telegram, satisfaction is expressed at the fact that equal relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR are being constantly promoted on the agreed principles and in the interest of our peoples, peace, and socialism in the world.

### Sukrija Greets Gorbachev

LD091926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coratian 1522 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf, has sent a telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Among other things the telegram states that, through the hard struggle against Hitler's Germany and its satellites and at great sacrifices, Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities under the leadership of their Communist Party and Comrade Tito, together with the peoples of the USSR and of other countries in the anti-Hitler coalition, won their freedom, thus making a worthy contribution to the joint victory over fascism. Through this struggle we also achieved our socialist revolution and the right to decide, completely independently, the path of our development and our future. The telegram also emphasized that the victory over fascism opened up new prospects and scope for a better and more just world, and that by commemorating this historic day we impart a strong stimulus to the further struggle for peace and the democratization of international relations, to cooperation between nations and states on an equal footing. The telegram says that it has always been with the highest respect that we have regarded the heroic struggle of the people of the USSR and of its Red Army which made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascism. The telegram emphasizes the successful development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries, and the desire for these relations and cooperation to continue to be developed and promoted on the basis of the jointly established principles.

### Djuranovic Greets Reagan

LD092013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Yugoslavia and the victory over fascism, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States. The telegram says that the celebrations, also attended by a U.S. delegation, provides yet another opportunity for everybody to remember the struggle of united nations and states in the world on the basis of the common principles of freedom, independence, and equality, all of which ensured the international community's security, peaceful life, and development. These are the goals that we should continue to pursue, since they reflect mankind's greatest aspirations.

The telegram also expresses hope that the commemoration of this significant jubilee will stimulate new efforts aimed at preserving peace, strengthening confidence and mutual understanding, and promoting equal cooperation in the world. Just as it did during the national liberation struggle and has done during the last 40 years, Yugoslavia will continue to make its full contribution to that effect on the basis of the principles of the policy of nonalignment. At the end, the telegram expresses best wishes from the Yugoslav people and the SFRY Presidency to President Reagan and the American people who occupied a prominent place within the ranks of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.